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ABSTRACT

This report offers data on 1999 high school dropout rates and includes time series data on high school dropout and completion rates for 1972-99. Besides extending time series data from earlier years, it examines characteristics of 1999 high school dropouts and high school completers. It begins by investigating event and status dropout rates: types of dropout rates; event dropout rates (income, race/ethnicity, age and sex, and region and state); and status dropout rates (race/ethnicity, Hispanic dropout rates by immigration status, age and sex, and region). Next, it presents high school completion rates (race/ethnicity, age and sex, and region and state) and method of high school completion. Overall, 5 of every 100 students enrolled in high school in October 1998 had dropped out by October 1999. Hispanic students were more likely than white students to drop out. In 1999, about 85.9 percent of all 18- to 24-year-olds not enrolled in high school had completed high school, a slight increase from the early 1970s. Overall, 11.2 percent of the 16- to 24-year-olds in the United States were dropouts. Despite the increased importance of a high school education, the completion rate has shown limited gains over the last 25 years and has been stable throughout the 1990s. During the last 10 years, the percentage of young adults completing high school through an alternative method has increased significantly. Three appendixes present standard error and time series tables, supplemental tables, and technical notes. (SM)

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ERRATA

Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999

1. Page v, the second sentence of the fourth bullet should read, "These youths accounted for 11.2 percent of the 34.2 million 16- through 24-year-olds in the United States in 1999 (table A, figure A, and table 3)."

2. Page 9, Oregon should be inserted into table 2. For Oregon, the 1993–94 rate should be 7.3 percent, the 1994–95 rate should be 7.1 percent, and the 1995–96 rate should be 7.0 percent. Dashes should be inserted for the 1996–97 and 1997–98 school years.

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Statistical Analysis Report November 2000

Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999

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U.S. Department of Education
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the twelfth in a series of National Center for Education Statistics reports on high school dropout and completion rates. It presents data on rates in 1999, the most recent year for which data are available, and includes time series data on high school dropout and completion rates for the period 1972 through 1999. In addition to extending time series data reported in earlier years, this report examines the characteristics of high school dropouts and high school completers in 1999.

Table A.—Percentage of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12 in the past year, percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who were dropouts, and percentage of 18- through 24-year-olds who completed high school, by race/ethnicity: October 1999

Dropout and completion measures	Total[1]	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander
Percentage of youth ages 15–24 who dropped out of grades 10–12, October 1998 to October 1999	5.0	4.0	6.5	7.8	5.0
Percentage of youth ages 16–24 who were dropouts in 1999	11.2	7.3	12.6	28.6	4.3
Percentage of youth ages 18–24 who were high school completers in 1999[2]	85.9	91.2	83.5	63.4	94.0

[1]Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaskan Natives are included in the total but are not shown separately.
[2]Excludes those still enrolled in high school.

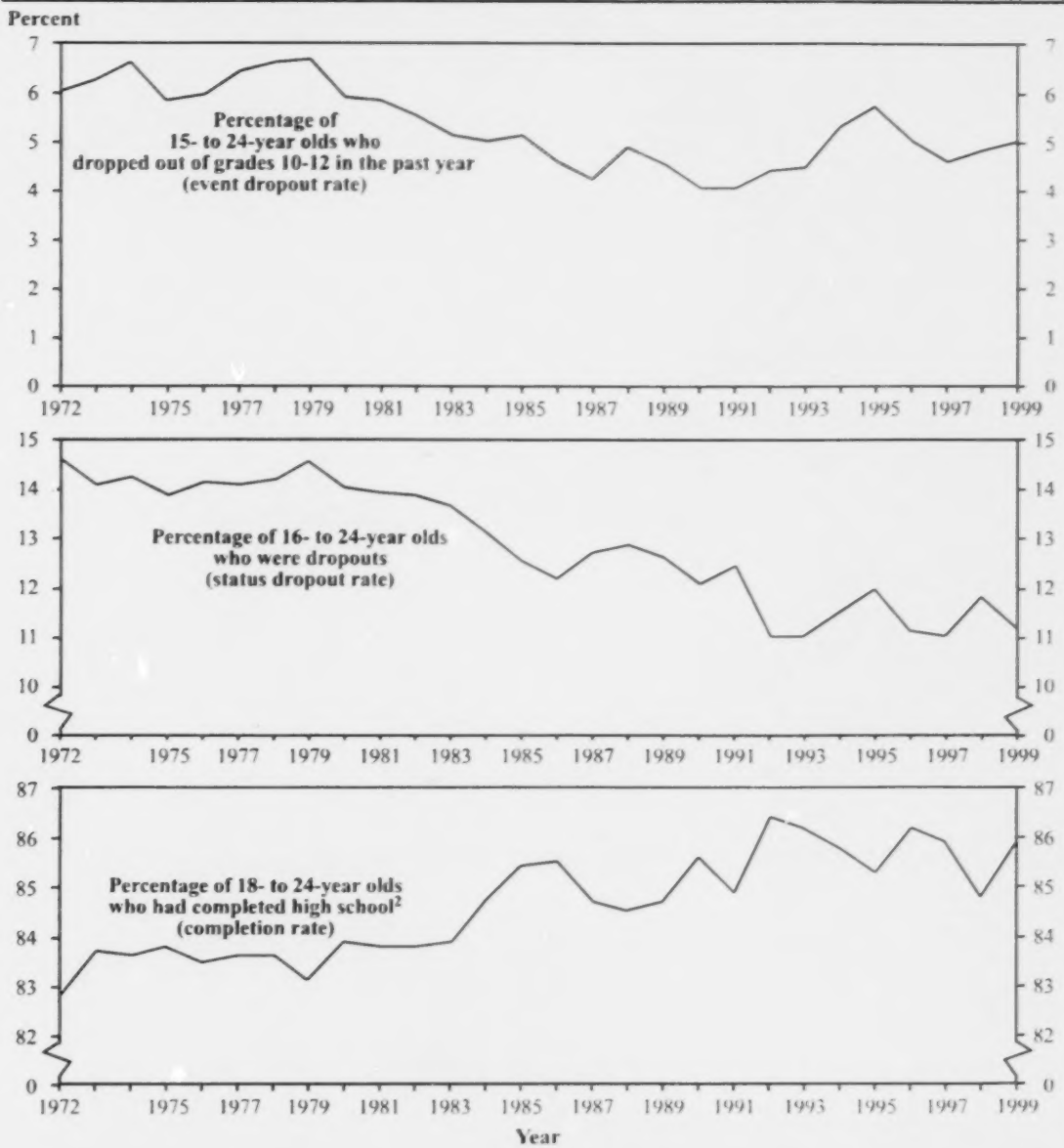
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1999.

Event Dropout Rates

Event dropout rates for 1999 describe the proportion of youth ages 15 through 24 who dropped out of grades 10–12 in the 12 months preceding October 1999. Demographic data collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS) permit event dropout rates to be calculated across various individual characteristics, including race/ethnicity, sex, region of residence, and income level.

- Five out of every 100 young adults enrolled in high school in October 1998 left school before October 1999 without successfully completing a high school program. This estimate was similar to the estimates reported over the last 10 years, but lower than those reported in the early 1970s (table A, figure A, table 1 and table A-7).

Figure A.—Percentage of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12 in the past year, percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who were dropouts, and percentage of 18- through 24-year-olds who completed high school: October 1972 through October 1999[1]


Percent
Percentage of 15- to 24-year olds who dropped out of grades 10-12 in the past year (event dropout rate)
Percentage of 16- to 24-year olds who were dropouts (status dropout rate)
Percentage of 18- to 24-year olds who had completed high school[2] (completion rate)
Year

[1]Numbers for years 1987 through 1999 reflect new editing procedures instituted by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. Numbers for years 1992 through 1999 reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. Numbers for years 1994 through 1999 reflect changes in the CPS due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustment for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a description of the impact of these changes on rates.
[2]Excludes those still enrolled in high school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

- Hispanic students were more likely than white students to leave school before completing a high school program: in 1999, 7.8 percent of Hispanic students were event dropouts, compared with 4.0 percent of white students. However, the event dropout rate of white students was not significantly different from those of black students (6.5 percent) or Asian students (5.0 percent)(table 1).

- In 1999, young adults living in families with incomes in the lowest 20 percent of all family incomes were five times as likely as their peers from families in the top 20 percent of the income distribution to drop out of high school (table 1).

- Although dropout rates were highest among students age 19 or older, about two-thirds (67.3 percent) of the current-year dropouts were ages 15 through 18; moreover, about two-fifths (43.2 percent) of the 1999 dropouts were ages 15 through 17 (table 1).

Status Dropout Rates

Over the last decade, between 347,000 and 544,000 10th- through 12th-grade students left school each year without successfully completing a high school program (table B1). Status dropout rates represent the proportion of young adults ages 16 through 24 who are out of school and who have not earned a high school credential. Status rates are higher than event rates because they include all dropouts in this age range, regardless of when they last attended school.

- In October 1999, some 3.8 million young adults were not enrolled in a high school program and had not completed high school. These youths accounted for 11.2 percent of the 34.1 million 16- through 24-year-olds in the United States in 1999 (table A, figure A, and table 3). As noted with event rates, this estimate is consistent with the estimates reported over the last 10 years, but lower than those reported in the early 1970s.

- The status dropout rate of whites remains lower than that of blacks, but over the past quarter of a century, the difference between the rates of whites and blacks has narrowed (figure 2). In addition, Hispanic young adults in the United States continue to have a higher status dropout rate than whites or blacks (figure 2).

- In 1999, the status dropout rate for Asian/Pacific Islander young adults was 4.3 percent compared with 28.6 percent for Hispanics, 12.6 percent for blacks, and 7.3 percent for whites (table 3).

- In 1999, 44.2 percent of Hispanic young adults born outside of the United States were high school dropouts. Hispanic young adults born inside the United States were much less likely to be dropouts. However, when looking at just those young adults born in the United States, Hispanic youths were still more likely to be dropouts than other young adults.

High School Completion Rates

The high school completion rate represents the proportion of 18- through 24-year-olds who have completed a high school diploma or an equivalent credential, including a General Educational Development (GED) credential.

- In 1999, about 85.9 percent of all 18- through 24-year-olds not enrolled in high school had completed high school, a slight increase since the early 1970s (figure A and table A7).

- High school completion rates have increased for white and black young adults since the early 1970s, with rates of 91.2 percent for whites and 83.5 percent for blacks in 1999. Analysis revealed no consistent upward trend during this period with rates variably increasing or decreasing depending on the time period under study (figure 3 and table A13). In addition, white and Asian/Pacific Islander young adults in 1999 were more likely than their black and Hispanic peers to complete high school.

Method of High School Completion

Most young adults earn a regular diploma and graduate from high school; others complete high school by an alternative route, such as passing the GED test.

- Approximately 76.8 percent of the 18- through 24-year-olds who were not still enrolled in high school held regular diplomas, which represented the high school graduation rate (as opposed to the high school completion rate). An additional 9.2 percent had completed high school by taking a high school equivalency test such as the GED. This represents about 1.9 million young adults.

FOREWORD

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collects and publishes information on the condition of education in the United States. Under mandate from the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvements Amendment of 1988 (P.L. 100–297), NCES released the first annual report on school dropouts in 1989. Although law no longer requires the reporting of dropout statistics, this report has been continued because of the importance of charting dropout behavior among America's youth.

"Dropout Rates in the United States: 1999" is the twelfth in the series of annual dropout reports from NCES. This report builds on the initial reports developed by both Mary Frase and Marilyn McMillen and reflects their joint dedication to producing accurate and useful information on high school dropouts and completers.

The current report presents data for 1999 on high school dropout rates, and examines high school completion and graduation rates. In addition to extending time series data reported in earlier years, this report focuses on the characteristics of high school dropouts and high school completers in 1999.

The report is based on the best and most current national data available at this time. It utilizes the data from the Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census to develop national event and status dropout rates for young adults of various ages. As a part of an ongoing effort to expand and improve data collected about dropouts, NCES initiated a dropout statistics collection in the 1991–92 school year as a component of the Common Core of Data; data from the seventh year of that collection are included in this report for most states. Current Population Survey data are also used to develop national and state-specific high school completion rates.

I hope the information in this report will be useful in discussions about this critical national issue.

Gary W. Phillips
Acting Commissioner
National Center for Education Statistics

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many individuals made substantial contributions to the preparation of this report. This report was prepared under the direction of Val Plisko, Associate Commissioner for the Early Childhood, International and Crosscutting Studies Division, NCES.

Without the efforts of Beth Young and other staff who work on the Common Core of Data (CCD) collection at NCES, the CCD dropout data collection would not continue to expand; we thank them for their hard work. We would also like to extend our gratitude to Lisa Richards Hone and the American Council on Education for supplying data on General Educational Development (GED) test takers and certificates issued. Gladys Martinez from the U.S. Bureau of the Census also deserves special mention for her efforts to assure the timely release of the Current Population Survey (CPS)

Without the assistance of Barbara Kridl, Leslie Retallick, and Francesca Tussing of MPR Associates, this report could not have been prepared. They provided invaluable analytical, editorial, graphic, and production assistance.

The report was reviewed by Ellen Bradburn, John Wirt, Beth Young, Kathryn Chandler, and Val Plisko from NCES; Gladys Martinez; and Mary Frase from the National Science Foundation. David Miller and Megan Warnick of the Education Statistics Services Institute (ESSI) also provided invaluable comments. While, of course, we are responsible for any remaining flaws, their efforts and contributions are greatly appreciated.

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past 50 years, the value of a high school education has changed dramatically. During the 1950s, a high school degree was considered a valued asset in the labor market, and through the 1970s, a high school diploma continued to open doors to many promising career opportunities. In recent years, however, advances in technology have fueled the demand for a highly skilled labor force, transforming a high school education into a minimum requirement for entry into the labor market.

Because high school completion has become a requirement for accessing additional education, training, or the labor force, the economic consequences of leaving high school without a diploma are severe. On average, dropouts are more likely to be unemployed than high school graduates and to earn less money when they eventually secure work.[1] High school dropouts are also more likely to receive public assistance than high school graduates who do not go on to college.[2] This increased reliance on public assistance is likely due, at least in part, to the fact that young women who drop out of school are more likely to have children at younger ages and more likely to be single parents than high school graduates.[3] The individual stresses and frustrations associated with dropping out have social implications as well: dropouts make up a disproportionate percentage of the nation's prison and death row inmates.[4]

Secondary schools in today's society are faced with the challenge of increasing curricular rigor to strengthen the knowledge base of high school graduates, while at the same time increasing the proportion of all students who successfully complete a high school program. Monitoring high school dropout and completion rates provides one measure of progress toward meeting these goals.

This is the twelfth annual dropout report from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). This report spans the 28-year time period from 1972 through 1999 and focuses primarily on updates to annual time series data. Data from the October 1999 Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Census Bureau are used to compute national high school dropout and completion rates and rates by background characteristics, such as sex, race/ethnicity, family income, and region of the country. State-level data from the CPS are used to produce estimates of high school completion rates by state. In addition, NCES data from the Common Core of Data (CCD) are used to provide estimates of dropout rates by state for most states.

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[1]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education 1999*, NCES 99–022 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1999), Indicators 11 and 12.

[2]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *The Condition of Education 1998*, NCES 98–013 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998), Indicator 34.

[3]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1994*, NCES 96–863, by M. McMillen and P. Kaufman (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996).

[4]Estimates indicate that one-quarter of federal and one-half of state prison inmates are high school dropouts. See U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Comparing Federal and State Prison Inmates, 1991*, NCJ–145864, by C.W. Harlow (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, September 1994).

EVENT AND STATUS DROPOUT RATES

Event, status, and cohort dropout rates each provide a different perspective on the student dropout population. The National Center for Education Statistics presents definitions and data for all three types of dropout rates in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the dropout problem in the United States. High school graduation and completion rates conclude the profile of high school outcomes for young adults in the United States.

Types of Dropout Rates

- **Event** rates describe the proportion of students who leave school each year without completing a high school program. This annual measure of recent dropout occurrences provides important information about how effective educators are in keeping students enrolled in school.

- **Status** rates provide cumulative data on dropouts among all young adults within a specified age range. Status rates are higher than event rates because they include all dropouts ages 16 through 24, regardless of when they last attended school. Since status rates reveal the extent of the dropout problem in the population, these rates also can be used to estimate the need for further education and training designed to help dropouts participate fully in the economy and life of the nation.

- **Cohort** rates measure what happens to a group of students over a period of time. These rates are based on repeated measures of a cohort of students with shared experiences and reveal how many students starting in a specific grade drop out over time. Typically, data from longitudinal studies provide more background and contextual information on the students who drop out than are available through the CPS or CCD data collections.[5]

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[5]Cohort data are available only sporadically. The most recent information available is from the August 1994 Third Follow-up of the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, which contains data on a cohort of the 8th grade class of 1988. These data were previously reported in U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1998*, NCES 2000-022, by P. Kaufman, J. Kwon, and S. Klein (Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000) The next available cohort data will be data from the Fourth Follow-up to the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988. These data will follow-up dropouts from the 8th grade class of 1988, 8 years after their scheduled high school graduation. Results from the Fourth Follow-up are expected to be published in the 2000 annual dropout report.

Event Dropout Rates

Event rates calculated using the October 1999 CPS data measure the proportion of students who dropped out between October 1998 and October 1999.[6] These dropouts are 15- through 24-year-olds who were enrolled in high school in October 1998, but had not completed high school and were not enrolled in grades 10–12 a year later. According to this definition, a young person could complete high school by either earning a high school diploma or receiving an alternative credential such as a GED. In October 1999, 5 out of every 100 young adults (5.0 percent) who were enrolled in high school in October 1998 were no longer in school and had not successfully completed a high school program (table 1).[7]

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[6]Specifically, the numerator of the event rate for 1999 is the number of persons 15 through 24 years old surveyed in 1999 who were enrolled in high school in October 1998, were not enrolled in October 1999, and also did not complete high school (i.e., had not received a high school diploma or an equivalency certificate) between October 1998 and October 1999. The denominator of the event rate is the sum of the dropouts (i.e., the numerator) and the number of all persons 15 through 24 years old who attended grades 10–12 in 1998 and were still enrolled in 1999 or had graduated or completed high school.

[7]Standard errors for all tables and figures are provided in appendix A.

Table 1.—Event dropout rates and number and distribution of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12, by background characteristics: October 1999

Characteristic	Event dropout rate (percent)	Number of event dropouts (thousands)	Population enrolled (thousands)	Percent of all dropouts	Percent of population
Total	5.0	519	10,464	100.0	100.0
Sex					
Male	4.6	243	5,348	46.8	51.1
Female	5.4	276	5,116	53.2	48.9
Race/ethnicity[1]					
White, non-Hispanic	4.0	274	6,912	52.8	66.1
Black, non-Hispanic	6.5	106	1,645	20.4	15.7
Hispanic	7.8	105	1,349	20.2	12.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.0	25	497	4.8	4.7
Family income[2]					
Low	11.0	160	1,455	30.8	13.9
Middle	5.0	295	5,928	56.8	56.7
High	2.1	65	3,081	12.5	29.4
Age[3]					
15 through 16	3.4	102	2,954	19.7	28.2
17	3.4	122	3,614	23.5	34.5
18	4.7	125	2,674	24.1	25.6
19	11.1	104	934	20.0	8.9
20 through 24	23.1	67	289	12.9	2.8
Region					
Northeast	4.0	76	1,908	14.6	18.2
Midwest	3.9	98	2,524	18.9	24.1
South	4.8	178	3,674	34.3	35.1
West	7.1	168	2,357	32.4	22.5

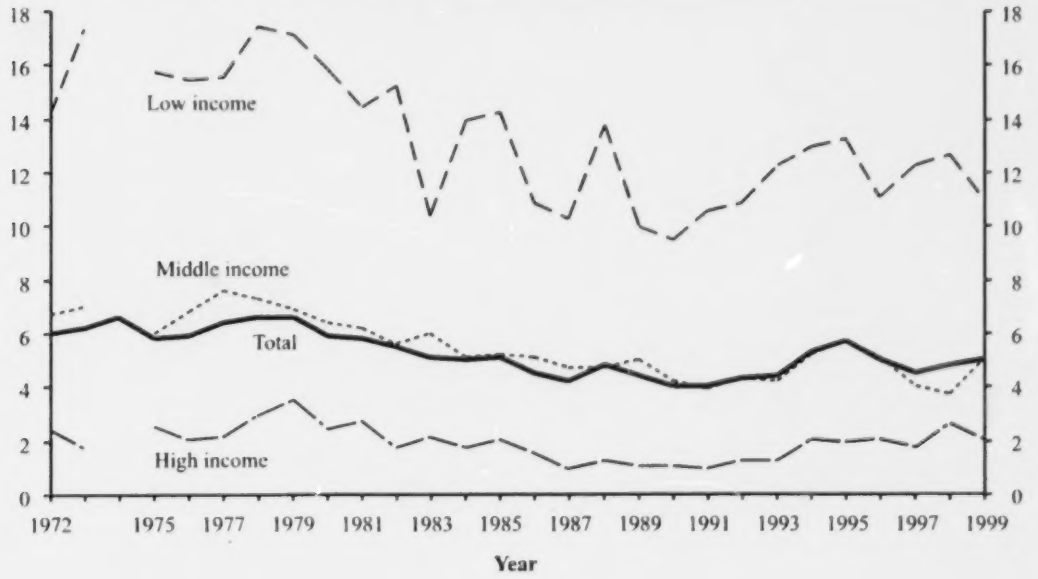
[1]Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaskan Natives are included in the total but are not shown separately.
[2]Low income is defined as the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes for 1999; middle income is between 20 and 80 percent of all family incomes; and high income is the top 20 percent of all family incomes. See appendix C of this report for a full definition of family income.
[3]Age when a person dropped out may be 1 year younger, because the dropout event could occur at any time over a 12-month period.

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1999.

Over the past quarter of a century, annual estimates of the event dropout rate have fluctuated between 4.0 and 6.7 percent (figure 1 and table A9). However, overall there has been a downward trend in event dropout rates, from 6.1 percent in 1972 to 5.0 percent in 1999.[8] The percentage of young adults who left school each year without successfully completing a high school program decreased from 1972 through 1987. Despite year-to-year fluctuations, the percentage of students dropping out of school each year has stayed relatively unchanged since 1987. Changes in data collection and estimation procedures coincided with an increase in the rates from

Figure 1.—Event dropout rates of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12, by family income:* October 1972 through October 1999



*Low income is defined as the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes for the year; middle income is between 20 and 80 percent of all family incomes; and high income is the top 20 percent of all family incomes. See appendix C of this report for a full definition of family income.

NOTE: Data on family income are missing for 1974. Numbers for years 1987 through 1999 reflect new editing procedures instituted by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. Numbers for years 1992 through 1999 reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. Numbers for years 1994 through 1999 reflect changes in the CPS due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustment for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for discussions of changes to the CPS implemented in 1987, 1992, and 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

[8]The statistical significance of these comparisons was assessed with Student's *t*-test with a Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons. Time trends noted in this report were assessed using weighted least squares regressions. For a full discussion of the statistical methods used in this report, see appendix C. All changes or differences noted in this report are statistically significant at the ≤ 0.05 level.

1991 through 1995 (see appendix C). Nevertheless, over the period from 1991 through 1999, there was no consistent upward or downward trend in event rates.

Income

The CPS includes family income data that can be used to provide information about how socioeconomic background is related to the decisions of young adults to drop out of school. Of course, the range of factors that may affect the life decisions of young adults extend beyond the economic conditions associated with family income; however, in the absence of additional measures, family income serves as a good indicator for the other social and economic factors that are likely to be related to a young adult's decision to stay in school.[9]

In 1999, 11.0 percent of students from families in the lowest 20 percent of the income distribution dropped out of high school; by way of comparison, 5.0 percent in the middle 60 percent of the income distribution dropped out, as did 2.1 percent of students from families with incomes in the top 20 percent (table 1).

Since the mid-1970s, there has been an overall downward trend in the annual estimates of event dropout rates for young adults living in families in each income level—low, middle and high (figure 1 and table A-9). Most of the declines in dropout rates for all income groups occurred in the 1970s and 1980s. In the 1990s, event dropout rates for all income groups have stabilized. For example, event dropout rates for low-income youth approached 10 percent in 1989 and 1990; since 1990, dropout rates have fluctuated between 11 and 13 percent. Event rates for young adults living in middle- and high-income families have also shown no upward or downward trend since 1990, with rates fluctuating between 4 and 6 percent, and 1 and 3 percent respectively.

Income is only one of a number of closely linked factors that may be related to a student's decision to drop out of school; others include race/ethnicity, age, sex, and geographic region of residence. Analyses of all the specific interactions among intervening variables that mediate the dropout decision are beyond the scope of this report. Instead, this report reviews some of the primary factors that are associated with higher event dropout rates.[10]

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[9]The variable used to assess family income is derived from a single question asked of the household respondent in the October CPS. In some cases, a 15- through 24-year-old is unrelated to the household head or is the head of the household (or spouse/companion of the head). Because family income for a 15- through 24-year-old is defined as the current household income of the family of the household respondent, reported incomes may not reflect the family background of all youth. See appendix C for a more detailed discussion.

[10]For coverage on the interaction of race/ethnicity with other factors, the interested reader is referred to G. Natriello, ed., *School Dropouts: Patterns and Policies* (New York: Teachers College Press, 1987). For an ethnographic depiction of these factors at work, see M. Fine, *Framing Dropouts* (New York: State University of New York Press, 1991).

Race/Ethnicity

The 1999 CPS data confirm some findings in earlier NCES reports about the strong association between race/ethnicity and the likelihood of dropping out of school. In particular, cohort studies of national longitudinal data for American high school students, such as the High School and Beyond study sponsored by NCES, show that Hispanics and blacks are at greater risk of dropping out than whites.[11] More recently, analyses of data from the NCES National Education Longitudinal Study and analyses reported by the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans also confirm these patterns.[12]

Data from the October 1999 CPS verify this pattern for Hispanics, showing an event dropout rate of 7.8 percent, compared with 4.0 percent for white students (table 1). However, the event dropout rate for white, black (6.5 percent), and Asian (5.0) students was not statistically significant.[13]

Age and Sex

Data from the October 1999 CPS show that students who pursue a high school program beyond the traditional ages are at an increased risk of dropping out of school (table 1). Event dropout rates for younger students who were in the typical age range for high school enrollment (ages 15 through 18) were substantially lower than those of older students ages 19 through 24. Specifically, these rates were 3.4 percent for 15- and 16-year-olds, 3.4 percent for 17-year-olds, and 4.7 percent for 18-year-olds, compared with 11.1 percent for 19-year-olds, and 23.1 percent for 20- through 24-year-olds. Not only are older students more likely to drop out than younger students, but they also represent a disproportionate number of dropouts in 1999; students who were 19 through 24 accounted for about 1 of every 10 students in the 15- through 24-year-old age group, but represented 3 of every 10 high school dropouts.

Although dropout rates were highest among students age 19 or older, about two-thirds (67.3 percent) of the current-year dropouts were ages 15 through 18. About two-fifths (43.2 percent) of all young adults who left school between October 1998 and October 1999 were ages 15, 16, and 17 in October 1999. These youths left school before reaching the typical age of school completion.

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[11]See R. Ekstron, M. Goertz, J. Pollack, and D. Rock, "Who Drops Out of High School and Why? Findings from a National Study," in *School Dropouts: Patterns and Policies* (1987), 52–69. For dropout data using the National Education Longitudinal Study, see tables B9 and B10 in U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1994*, NCES 96–863, by M. McMillen and P. Kaufman (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996).

[12]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1996*, NCES 98–250, by M. McMillen and P. Kaufman (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997); and President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans, *Our Nation on the Fault Line: Hispanic American Education* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996).

[13]While these differences appear to be relatively large, there are not statistically significant at the 0.05 level due to relatively large standard errors.

The event dropout rates for male and female students did not differ significantly in 1999. Approximately 5 percent of males and 5 percent of females ages 15 through 24 enrolled in high school in October 1998 had dropped out of school by October 1999 (table 1).

Region and State

In 1999, event dropout rates across all four regions of the country ranged from 7.1 percent in the West and 4.8 percent in the South to 4.0 percent in the Northeast and 3.9 percent in the Midwest (table 1). Students living in the West were more likely than those living in the Northeast and Midwest to become dropouts. However, students in the West were not statistically different from students living in the South to become dropouts in 1999.

For the past 7 years, the Common Core of Data (CCD) universe collection at NCES has included a dropout component in the agency-level nonfiscal data collection. The number of participating states that report using consistent data definitions and collection procedures has increased from 14 states in the 1991–92 school year to 37 states and the District of Columbia for the 1997–98 school year (table 2).[14] Each year a number of additional states submit data that do not meet the specified definitions and collection procedures. Once all states are participating fully in this data collection, event data for sex, race/ethnicity, and grades 9–12 will be aggregated at the national level.

The state level dropout rates for 1997–98 showed considerable variability ranging from 2.8 percent in North Dakota and Wisconsin to 12.8 percent in the District of Columbia (table 2). In all, there were 3 states with dropout rates of less than 3 percent. Apart from North Dakota and Wisconsin, Iowa had a dropout rate of 2.9 percent. Besides the District of Columbia, two other states had dropout rates of over 10 percent. Louisiana had a dropout rate of 11.4 percent and Nevada had a dropout rate of 10.1 percent.

[14] The 1991–92 rates are not shown in this report. For event dropout rates by state from the 1991–1992 and 1992-93 school years, see U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1993*, NCES 94-669, by M. McMillen and P. Kaufman (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994), table 29.

Table 2.—Event dropout rates for grades 9–12, by state: 1993–94 to 1997–98

State	Event dropout rate (percent)				
	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Alabama[1]	—	—	—	5.3	4.8
Alaska	—	—	—	4.9	4.6
Arizona[1]	—	—	—	10.0	9.4
Arkansas	5.3	4.9	4.1	5.0	5.4
California	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado[1]	—	—	—	6.0	5.8
Connecticut	4.9	5.0	4.8	3.9	3.5
Delaware	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7
District of Columbia	9.6	10.6	—	—	12.8
Florida	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	8.7	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho[1]	—	—	—	7.2	6.7
Illinois[1]	—	—	—	8.8	6.9
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9
Kansas	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.2
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	5.2
Louisiana	4.7	3.5	11.6[2]	11.6[2]	11.4[2]
Maine	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2
Maryland[1]	—	—	—	4.9	4.3
Massachusetts	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.2
Minnesota	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	4.9
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8
Missouri	7.1	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.2
Montana	—	—	5.6	5.1	4.4
Nebraska	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4
Nevada	9.8	10.3	9.6	10.2	10.1
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey[1]	—	—	—	3.7	3.5
New Mexico	8.1	8.5	—	7.5	7.1
New York	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8
Ohio	—	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
Rhode Island	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota[1]	—	—	—	4.5	3.1
Tennessee[1]	—	—	—	5.1	5.0
Texas	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.2
Vermont[1]	—	—	—	5.0	5.2
Virginia[1]	—	—	—	4.6	4.8

Table 2.—Event dropout rates for grades 9–12, by state: 1993–94 to 1997–98—Continued

State	Event dropout rate (percent)				
	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Washington	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.1
Wisconsin[1]	—	—	—	2.7	2.8
Wyoming	—	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.4

—Data not available.

[1]States were asked to report on an October through September cycle. However, this state reported on an alternative July through June cycle in the 1996–97 and 1997–98 collections.

[2]Effective in the 1995–96 school year, Louisiana changed its dropout data collection from school-level aggregate counts reported to districts to an individual student-record system. The apparent increase in the dropout rate is partly due to the increased ability to track students.

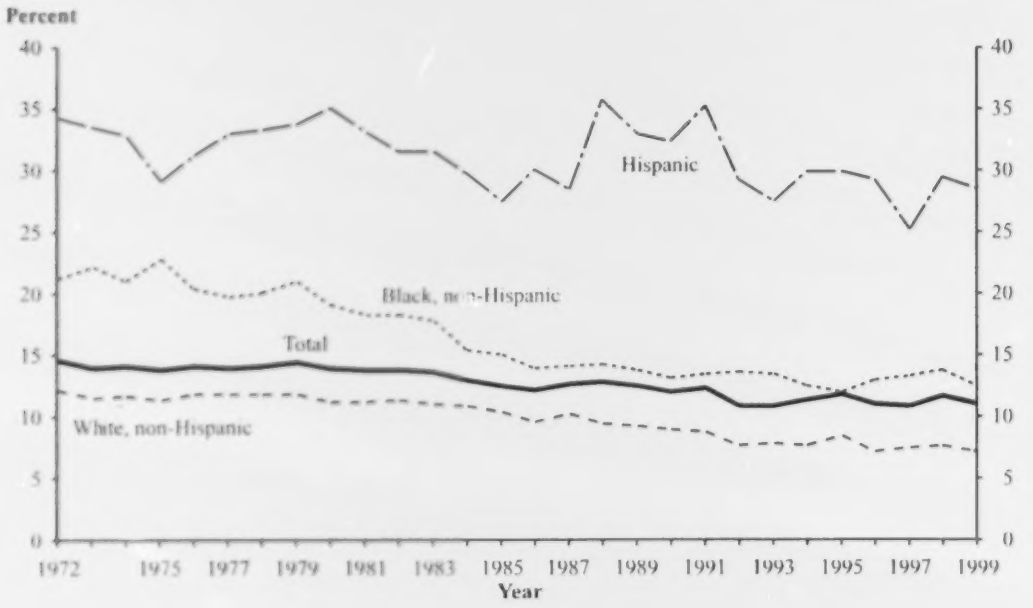
NOTE: Of the 37 states and the District of Columbia, that reported dropouts in 1997–98, 26 said that they adhered exactly to the standard definition and collection procedures. See appendix C for a detailed discussion of the CCD dropout definition.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "Local Education Agency Universe Survey" (various years) and "Local Education Agency Universe Dropout File" (1997–98).

Status Dropout Rates

The cumulative effect of hundreds of thousands of young adults leaving school each year without successfully completing a high school program translates into several million young adults who are out of school but lacking a high school credential. Each year over the last decade, this number has exceeded 3 million (table B5). In October 1999, there were 3.8 million 16- through 24-year-olds who were not enrolled in a high school program and who had not completed high school (table 3). Overall, 11.2 percent of the 34.2 million 16- through 24-year-olds in the United States were in this group. As noted with event rates, this estimate is consistent with the estimates reported over the last 10 years, but lower than those reported in the early 1970s (figure 2 and table A11).

Figure 2.—Status dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972 through October 1999



NOTE: Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately. In addition, the erratic nature of the Hispanic status rates reflects, in part, the small sample size of Hispanics in the CPS. Numbers for years 1987 through 1999 reflect new editing procedures instituted by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. Numbers for years 1992 through 1999 reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. Numbers for years 1994 through 1999 reflect changes in the CPS due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustment for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table 3.—Status dropout rates and number and distribution of dropouts of 16- through 24-year-olds, by background characteristics: October 1999

Characteristic	Status dropout rate (percent)	Number of status dropouts (thousands)	Population (thousands)	Percent of all dropouts	Percent of population
Total	11.2	3,829	34,173	100.0	100.0
Sex					
Male	11.9	2,032	17,106	53.1	50.1
Female	10.5	1,797	17,066	46.9	49.9
Race/ethnicity[1]					
White, non-Hispanic	7.3	1,636	22,408	42.7	65.6
Black, non-Hispanic	12.6	621	4,942	16.2	14.5
Hispanic	28.6	1,445	5,060	37.7	14.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.3	65	1,515	1.7	4.4
Age					
16	3.5	139	3,995	3.6	11.7
17	6.7	278	4,137	7.3	12.1
18	12.6	489	3,870	12.8	11.3
19	13.6	559	4,121	14.6	12.1
20 through 24	13.1	2,366	18,050	61.8	52.8
Recency of immigration					
Born outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia					
Hispanic	44.2	994	2,250	26.0	6.6
Non-Hispanic	7.0	133	1,909	3.5	5.6
First generation[2]					
Hispanic	16.1	240	1,494	6.3	4.4
Non-Hispanic	5.0	94	1,893	2.5	5.5
Second generation or more[3]					
Hispanic	16.0	211	1,316	5.5	3.9
Non-Hispanic	8.5	2,156	25,130	56.3	74.1
Region					
Northeast	8.7	531	6,133	13.9	17.9
Midwest	8.3	676	8,177	17.7	23.8
South	12.7	1,516	11,902	39.6	34.8
West	13.8	1,106	8,021	28.9	23.5

[1]Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaskan Natives are included in the total but are not shown separately.
[2]Individuals defined as "first generation" were born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia, and one or both of their parents were born outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
[3]Individuals defined as "second generation or more" were born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia, as were both of their parents.

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1999.

Race/Ethnicity

Over the past quarter of a century, the status dropout rates for white young adults have persisted at levels that are lower than the rates observed for either black or Hispanic young adults (figure 2 and table A11). However, from 1972 to 1999, the percentages of white and black young adults who were out of school without a high school credential have declined by nearly 40 percent in each group. Since the dropout rates for black young adults have been higher than those for white young adults, the comparable rates of change have resulted in a narrowing of the gap between the rates for blacks and whites.

The percentage of Hispanic young adults who were out of school without a high school credential has remained higher than that of blacks and whites in every year throughout this 28-year period. During these years, when immigration patterns contributed to substantial changes in the size and composition of the Hispanic population, the status dropout rates for Hispanic young adults did not decline. Over most of the 28-year period, about 3 of every 10 of the 16- through 24-year-old Hispanics in the United States were reported as out of school and lacking a high school credential (table 3).[15]

Due to relatively small sample sizes, reliable estimates of the status dropout rate for Asian/Pacific Islanders could not be calculated before 1998, so they are not shown separately in the trend lines (figure 2). However, in 1999, Asians/Pacific Islanders, who represented 4.4 percent of the total 16- through 24-year-old population, had a status dropout rate of 4.3 percent, the lowest rate among all racial/ethnic groups (table 3). In comparison, 7.3 percent of white young adults ages 16 through 24 were out of school and without a high school credential in 1999. Even though white young adults were less likely to be status dropouts in 1999 than their black and Hispanic peers, whites constituted the largest group of status dropouts, accounting for 1.6 million of the 3.8 million dropouts (42.7 percent).

While Hispanics represented the same proportion of the young adult population as did blacks (14.8 and 14.5 percent, respectively), Hispanics were disproportionally represented among status dropouts in 1999 (37.7 percent of all dropouts). A total of 1.4 million Hispanics were dropouts in 1999, representing 28.6 percent of all Hispanic young adults in this age group. In comparison, about 600,000 black young adults, or 12.6 percent of the total black population of 16- through 24-year-olds, were dropouts in the corresponding period.

Hispanic Dropout Rates by Immigration Status

High Hispanic dropout rates are partly attributable to relatively greater dropout rates among Hispanic immigrants. Data from the 1999 CPS appear to substantiate earlier

[15]The erratic nature of the Hispanic status rate reflects, in part, the small sample size of Hispanics in the CPS.

findings.[16] In fact, the status dropout rate of 44.2 percent for Hispanic 16- through 24-year-olds born outside the 50 states and/or the District of Columbia was more than double the rate of 16.1 percent for Hispanic youths born in the United States with at least one parent born outside the United States, and the rate of 16.0 percent for Hispanic youths with both parents born in the United States (table 3).[17] Hispanic young adults born inside the United States were much less likely to drop out. However, when looking at just those young adults born in the United States, Hispanic youths were still more likely to drop out than other young adults.

Data from 1995 show that more than half of the foreign-born Hispanic youths who were "dropouts" had never enrolled in a U.S. school, and 80 percent of these young adults who were never enrolled in U.S. schools were reported as either speaking English "not well" or "not at all."[18] Some of the young Hispanic immigrants who did not enroll in school in the United States may have entered the country beyond what is considered "normal" high school age, and some may have come to the United States in search of employment rather than education. However, the data also suggest that language may be a barrier to participation in U.S. schools. Regardless of the reasons, for the large proportion of Hispanic young adults without a high school credential, the impact is the same: whether they were born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia or elsewhere and whether or not they enrolled in U.S. schools, these young adults probably do not have the basic level of education thought to be essential in today's economy.

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[16]See, for example, G. Brown, N. Rose, S. Hill, and M. Olivas, *The Condition of Education for Hispanic Americans* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 1980); U.S. Department of Education, Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs, *An Analysis of Language Minority and Limited English Proficient Students from NELS 88*, by F. Bennici and W. Strang (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1995); U.S. Department of Education, *Characteristics of Secondary-School-Age Language Minority and Limited English Proficient Youth*, by W. Strang, M. Winglee, and J. Stunkard (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993); U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1990*, NCES 91-053, by P. Kaufman and M. McMillen (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991); and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1997*, NCES 99-082, by P. Kaufman, S. Klein and M. Frase (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1999).

[17]For the sake of simplicity, the terms "foreign born" and "born outside the United States" are used in the text to refer to anyone born outside the 50 states or the District of Columbia, and the term "born in the United States" is used to refer to persons born within the 50 states or the District of Columbia. People born in Puerto Rico or the territories, although U.S. citizens, are grouped with those born in other countries.

[18]See U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1995*, NCES 97-473, by M. McMillen (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997), tables 16 and 20. The English-speaking ability is based on the reports of a household respondent rather than reports from each individual in the household.

Age and Sex

As might be expected, young adults of high school age (16 or 17) registered among the lowest status dropout rates, presumably because many of these individuals were still enrolled in school and pursuing a high school diploma. Though these younger students represented 23.8 percent of all 16-through 24 year-olds in 1999, they accounted for just 10.9 percent of all dropouts (table 3). Consequently, the numbers of older young adults who were ages 18 through 24 and who had not completed a high school education were comparatively higher, as they comprised 89.2 percent of all dropouts in 1999.

Data on status dropout rates indicate that males were more likely to be status dropouts than females in 1999. Although males and females are relatively equally represented in the population of young adults ages 16–24, males constituted a greater percentage of all status dropouts: in 1999, 53.1 percent of all status dropouts were male, while 46.9 percent were female.

Region

In 1999, status dropout rates in the Northeast (8.7 percent) and Midwest (8.3 percent) were significantly lower than dropout rates in the South (12.7 percent) and West (13.8 percent) (table 3). There were no statistically significant differences found between status dropout rates of the Midwest and Northeast, or between the status dropout rates of the South and West.

Moreover, while young adults living in the Midwest made up roughly 23.8 percent of the young adult population of the United States, 17.7 percent of all dropouts resided in this region. Young adult dropouts living in the Northeast also represented a smaller proportion of dropouts (13.9 percent) in comparison with the proportion of all young adults living in this region (17.9 percent). Status dropout rates for 16- through 24-year-olds were also disproportionate to the population in the other two regions of the country, but in the opposite way. While young adults in the West made up 23.5 percent of the total population, 28.9 percent of all dropouts lived in this region. The South also had a disproportionately large percentage of dropouts in their young adult population, as the region comprised 34.8 percent of all 16- through 24-year-olds, and 39.6 percent of all dropouts in 1999.

HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION RATES

The relative importance of a high school education has changed dramatically over the last half century in the United States. When the grandparents of today's high school students entered adulthood, a high school education was an asset in the labor force, held by about half of the population ages 25 through 29 in 1950.[19] By the early 1970s, when the parents of today's high school students entered the work force, about 83 to 84 percent of the population ages 18 through 24 who were not enrolled in high school had completed a high school education (figure 3 and table A13). At that time, a high school education still served as an entryway to a number of promising career paths. Now, a quarter of a century later, technological advances in the workplace have increased the demand for a skilled labor force to the point where a high school education serves more as a minimum requirement for entry into the labor force. Completing a high school education is now even more essential in order to access additional education and training for the labor force.

High School Completion Rates

The high school completion rate represents the proportion of 18- through 24-year-olds who have completed a high school diploma or an equivalent credential, including a General Educational Development (GED) credential.[20] Despite the increased importance of a high school education, the high school completion rate for the country has increased only slightly over the last quarter of a century. Between 1972 and 1985, high school completion rates climbed by 2.6 percentage points (from 82.8 percent in 1972 to 85.4 percent in 1985); since 1985, the rate has fluctuated around 85 and 86 percent (figure 3 and table A13). This net increase of about 3 percentage points over 28 years represents slow progress toward achieving the national goal of a 90 percent high school completion rate.[21]

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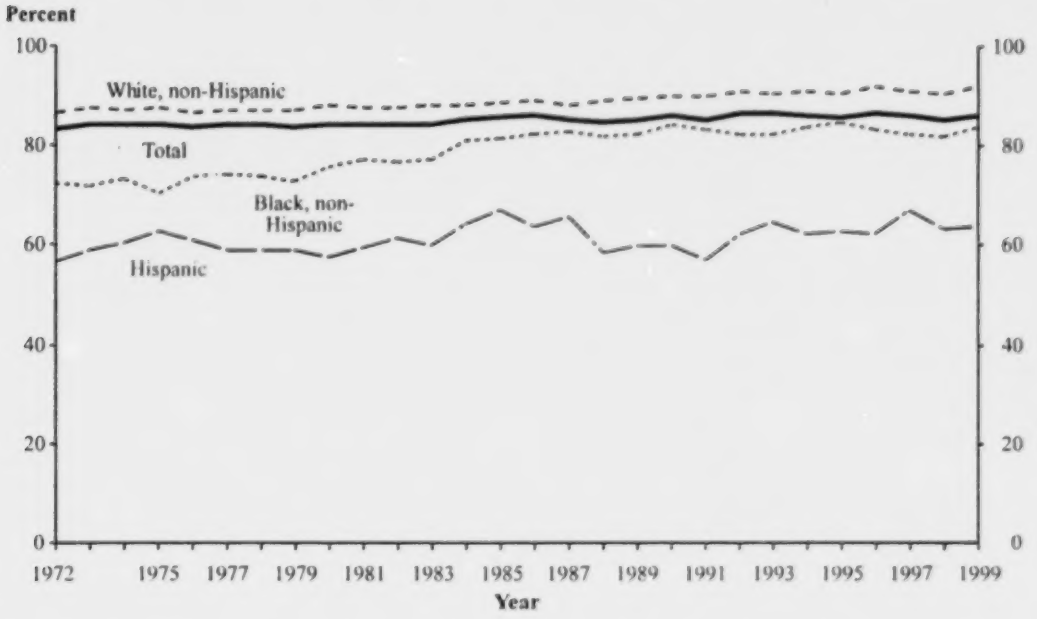
[19]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1999*, NCES 2000–031, by T. Snyder and C. Hoffman (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000).

[20]The high school completion rate is based on the population of young adults ages 18 through 24 who are not still enrolled in high school or below; the status dropout rate is based on the population ages 16 through 24. Thus, the age range of the status dropout rate is 2 years wider, and those 18- through 24-year-olds who are still enrolled in a high school program are excluded from the calculation of the high school completion rate. Because of these differences, the status dropout rate and the high school completion rate are not the simple inverse of each other.

[21]National Education Goals Panel, *The National Education Goals Report: Building a Nation of Learners, 1999* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1999).

Figure 3.—High school completion rates of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by race/ethnicity: October 1972 through October 1999



NOTE: Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately. Numbers for years 1987 through 1999 reflect new editing procedures instituted by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. Numbers for years 1992 through 1999 reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. Numbers for years 1994 through 1999 reflect changes in the CPS due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustment for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Race/Ethnicity

High school completion rates analyzed within each racial/ethnic group have shown somewhat similar patterns over the past 28 years (figure 3 and table A13). Whites exhibited a positive trend in their high school completion over the last quarter of a century, although rates have stabilized somewhat in the last decade. Specifically, high school completion rates for white students climbed from about 86 percent in the early 1970s to about 90 percent in the 1990s. Since 1990, white completion rates have fluctuated around 90 percent (figure 3 and table A13). Most recently, the high school completion rate of 91.2 percent for white young adults in 1999 was significantly higher than their completion rates in every year before 1990.

Black young adults also made significant gains in completing high school education over the last quarter of a century and the gap between black and white completion rates have narrowed over time. However, like whites, black completion rates appear to have stabilized in recent years. The 1999 black completion rate of 83.5 percent is significantly higher than their completion rates in every year before 1984, indicating that a greater proportion of black young adults are now completing high school than they were in the 1970s and early 1980s. Since 1990, black completion rates have fluctuated around 83 percent, and trend data over the period show that their completion rates have remained unchanged in the 1990s.

A relatively low percentage of Hispanic young adults complete high school programs. For example, in 1999, 63.4 percent of all Hispanic 18- through 24-year-olds had completed secondary schooling. Though the 1999 rate was significantly higher than the completion rate in 1972 (56.2 percent), overall, completion rates for Hispanics have fluctuated over the last quarter of a century and have shown no consistent trend over the entire period. For example, completion rates for Hispanics increased between 1980 and 1985, and then remained at the same level between 1985 and 1999. Furthermore, the 1999 completion rate of 63.4 percent was not significantly different from the 1985 rate of 66.6 percent.

As mentioned earlier, this is the second year in which Asians/Pacific Islanders were included as a distinctive group in the racial/ethnic categories being studied. Overall, Asian youth are more likely than their black and Hispanic peers to complete high school (table 4). In 1999, 94.0 percent of Asian youth ages 18 through 24 had completed high school, compared with 83.5 percent of black and 63.4 percent of Hispanic youth. White youth completed high school at a higher rate than both black and Hispanic youth and at roughly the same rate as Asians.

Table 4.—High school completion rates and number and distribution of completions of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by background characteristics: October 1999

Characteristic	Completion rate (percent)			Number of completers (thousands)	Population (thousands)	Percent of all completers
	Total	Diploma	Alternative[1]			
Total	85.9	76.8	9.2	21,091	24,540	100.0
Sex						
Male	84.8	75.3	9.5	10,192	12,019	48.3
Female	87.1	78.2	8.9	10,899	12,521	51.7
Race/ethnicity[2]						
White, non-Hispanic	91.2	82.0	9.2	14,788	16,216	70.1
Black, non-Hispanic	83.5	72.9	10.7	2,847	3,408	13.5
Hispanic	63.4	54.9	8.5	2,325	3,655	11.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	94.0	87.8	6.2	1,007	1,072	4.8
Age						
18 through 19	83.8	74.0	9.8	5,592	6,670	26.5
20 through 21	85.8	77.0	8.8	6,056	7,059	28.7
22 through 24	87.4	78.4	9.0	9,444	10,811	44.8
Region						
Northeast	88.9	80.7	8.2	3,922	4,219	18.6
Midwest	89.9	81.5	8.4	5,229	5,815	24.8
South	84.0	73.8	10.3	7,113	8,465	33.7
West	82.5	73.5	9.0	4,826	5,850	22.9

[1]Completed high school by means of an equivalency test, such as a GED exam.
[2]Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaskan Natives are included in the total but are not shown separately.

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1999.

Age and Sex

Young adults ages 18–19 who were no longer enrolled in high school were less likely than older adults to have completed high school. In 1999, approximately 83.8 percent of 18- and 19-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school had completed their secondary schooling, compared with 87.4 percent of young adults ages 22–24 (table 4).

As might be expected given their relatively lower status dropout rates, females ages 18–24 who were no longer enrolled in high school were more likely to have completed high school than their male peers. In 1999, 87.1 percent of female young

adults had completed high school compared with about 84.8 percent of male young adults.

Region and State

Consistent with findings for event and status dropout rates by region, young adults in the Northeast and Midwest had higher completion rates than their contemporaries living in the South and West (table 4). Approximately 89 to 90 percent of young adults in the Northeast and Midwest, respectively, completed high school compared with 84.0 percent in the South and 82.5 percent in the West.

Often interest in geographic comparisons extends beyond the regional level to state-specific data. In order to compare high school completion on a state-by-state basis, completion rates are computed based on data spanning a 3-year period. The resulting state-specific completion rates represent the average annual rate over the 3-year periods of 1991–93, 1994–96, and 1997–99.[22] These data show considerable state-by-state variation (table 5). Using the 1997–99 3-year average, the national completion rate was 85.5 percent, with the average completion rates ranging from 74.5 percent in Nevada to 95.3 percent in Vermont.

[22]The sample sizes of the numbers of completers at the state level in the CPS are, by definition, substantially smaller than the counts of completers supporting the national estimates (but appreciably larger than the counts of dropouts). To improve the stability of the state-level estimates for high school completion rates, the rates are displayed as 3-year averages (for example, the data for 1991–93 represent the average of the data from 1991, 1992, and 1993, and the data for 1997–99 are based on averages of data from 1997, 1998, and 1999). Even given this situation, sampling variability is increased substantially, especially in states with relatively smaller populations in the 18 through 24 age range. Thus, it is not surprising that the rates for some states fluctuate over the 3-year periods. Moreover, it should be noted that survey respondents may have attended school in a different state from the one in which they lived at the time of the CPS interview.

Table 5.—High school completion rates of 18 through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by state: October 1991–93, 1994–96, and 1997–99

State	Completion rate (percent)		
	1991–93[1,2]	1994–96[1,2,3]	1997–99[1,2,3]
Total	85.7	85.8	85.5
Alabama	81.0	87.2	83.1
Alaska	89.0	87.4	90.8
Arizona	81.1	84.0	75.0
Arkansas	87.7	88.6	82.9
California	78.2	78.6	81.5
Colorado	87.2	87.9	83.3
Connecticut	90.9	96.1	90.1
Delaware	90.3	90.3	89.1
District of Columbia	87.2	86.2	87.2
Florida	84.5	80.1	84.8
Georgia	81.9	81.3	83.7
Hawaii	92.8	92.6	90.7
Idaho	89.0	84.9	85.5
Illinois	86.0	87.9	86.2
Indiana	87.4	89.7	88.6
Iowa	94.0	91.9	88.2
Kansas	91.4	91.6	91.6
Kentucky	82.6	82.2	86.6
Louisiana	82.5	82.2	82.1
Maine	93.4	91.4	92.9
Maryland	91.0	93.4	90.1
Massachusetts	90.5	92.4	90.1
Michigan	88.3	89.1	90.1
Minnesota	91.7	95.3	90.4
Mississippi	88.6	82.0	82.1
Missouri	88.3	89.9	91.6
Montana	91.6	89.8	91.0
Nebraska	92.5	93.0	91.5
Nevada	83.3	81.5	74.5
New Hampshire	89.0	87.4	87.3
New Jersey	89.8	93.0	90.2
New Mexico	84.3	78.8	82.7
New York	87.6	86.4	85.2
North Carolina	84.2	85.3	86.1
North Dakota	95.7	97.9	93.6
Ohio	89.7	87.7	89.3
Oklahoma	81.8	89.5	85.4
Oregon	85.5	81.1	78.5
Pennsylvania	90.5	89.6	87.6
Rhode Island	90.4	87.5	86.7

Table 5.—High school completion rates of 18 through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by state: October 1991–93, 1994–96, and 1997–99—Continued

State	Completion rate (percent)		
	1991–93[1,2]	1994–96[1,2,3]	1997–99[1,2,3]
South Carolina	85.5	88.4	86.9
South Dakota	91.2	89.6	91.5
Tennessee	77.5	83.3	89.5
Texas	81.2	79.3	79.2
Utah	94.6	91.3	89.7
Vermont	89.6	87.2	95.3
Virginia	89.8	86.3	87.0
Washington	89.2	86.8	87.0
West Virginia	84.6	87.7	89.2
Wisconsin	92.4	94.2	90.6
Wyoming	92.1	89.4	87.8

[1]Numbers on this table reflect 3-year averages.
[2]Numbers for years 1992 through 1999 reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.
[3]Numbers for years 1994 through 1999 reflect changes in the CPS due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustment for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Method of High School Completion

The pressures placed on the education system to turn out increasingly larger numbers of qualified lifelong learners have generated increased interest in alternative methods of high school completion. At this point, most students pursuing an alternative to a regular diploma take the GED tests, with the goal of earning a high school equivalency credential.

From 1972 to 1999, approximately 21 million adults took the GED tests, and about 12 million, or 60 percent, received a high school equivalency credential based on these tests.[23] A minimum passing score is set nationally by the test administrator at the American Council on Education, and individual states set their own passing scores at or above the minimum requirement. In January of 1997, this minimum passing score was raised to a new standard requiring all GED graduates to exceed the performance of at least 33 percent of traditional graduating high school seniors. In 1999, about 526,000 of the 751,000 adults (70.1 percent) worldwide who took the GED test earned a high school equivalency credential.[24]

[23]American Council on Education, *Who Took the GED? GED 1999 Statistical Report* (Washington DC, GED Testing Service, 1999). These numbers represent totals for adults worldwide who took the GED tests and earned high school equivalency credentials. For U.S. totals and more detailed GED trend data, see appendix C, figure C1 and table C3.
[24]IBID.

Anyone age 16 or older who is out of school and does not hold a high school diploma can register and take the GED test. Historically, the GED was established as a means of offering a high school credential to World War II veterans who might have interrupted their schooling to go to war. Since that time, the GED has been viewed as a second-chance program for people who failed to graduate from a regular high school program. Data on GED test-takers show that while the average age of GED test-takers is about 26, over the last quarter of a century, approximately 30 to 40 percent of the test-takers have been ages 16 through 19.[25]

In recent years, research on the adult outcomes for GED credential holders, as compared with dropouts on the one hand, and regular diploma recipients on the other, has fueled a debate over the value of the GED credential. There is conflicting evidence in the research literature concerning the effects of having a GED credential on labor force participation, employment, earnings, wage rates, postsecondary program participation, and persistence in postsecondary programs.[26]

These conflicting findings have led some to question the efficacy of promoting GED programs for youths who are still young enough to participate in regular high school programs. This debate highlights the need to monitor the characteristics and the relative size of the groups of dropouts, high school graduates, and alternative completers.

In October 1999, 85.9 percent of 18- through 24-year-olds had completed high school either by earning a traditional diploma or by alternate means such as an equivalency test (table 6). Approximately 76.8 percent of the 18- through 24-year-olds who were not still enrolled in high school held regular diplomas, which represented the high school graduation rate (as opposed to the high school completion rate). An additional 9.2 percent had completed high school by taking a high school equivalency test such as the GED. This represents about 1.9 million young adults.

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[25]U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1999*, NCES 2000–031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000), table 107.

[26]See, for example, R.J. Murnane, J.B. Willet, and K.P. Boudett, 1995, "Do High School Dropouts Benefit from Obtaining a GED?" *Education and Policy Analysis* 17 (2): 133–47; Iowa Department of Education, *What Has Happened to Iowa's GED Graduates? A Two-, Five-, and Ten-Year Follow-Up Study*, ED 344–047 (Des Moines: State of Iowa Department of Education, 1992); J. Baldwin, I.S. Hirsch, D. Rock, and K. Yamamoto, *The Literacy Proficiencies of GED Examinees: Results from the GED-NALS Comparison Study* (Washington, DC and Princeton, NJ: The American Council on Education and the Educational Testing Service, 1995). Also, for a detailed review of the literature, see U.S. Department of Education, National Library of Education, *Educational and Labor Market Performance of GED Recipients*, by D. Boesel, N. Alsalam, and T. Smith (Washington DC: 1996).

Table 6.—High school completion rates and method of completion of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below: October 1988 through October 1999

Year	Completion method (percent)		
	Total	Diploma	Alternative[1]
1988	84.5	80.3	4.2
1989	84.7	80.5	4.2
1990	85.6	80.6	4.9
1991	84.9	80.7	4.2
1992[2]	86.4	81.2	5.2
1993[2]	86.2	81.2	4.9
1994[2,3]	85.8	78.8	7.0
1995[2,3]	85.3	77.5	7.7
1996[2,3]	86.2	76.5	9.8
1997[2,3]	85.9	76.7	9.1
1998[2,3]	84.8	74.7	10.1
1999[2,3]	85.9	76.8	9.2

[1]Completed high school by means of an equivalency test, such as a GED exam.
[2]Numbers for years 1992 through 1999 reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.
[3]Numbers for years 1994 through 1999 reflect changes in the CPS due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustment for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

CPS data indicating whether high school credentials were obtained through a regular diploma or through an alternative route were first collected in 1988.[27] Between 1988 and 1999, the diploma rate declined by 3.5 percentage points, falling from 80.3 percent in 1988 to 76.8 percent in 1999. In comparison, the alternative credential rate increased by 5.0 percentage points, climbing from 4.2 percent to 9.2 percent over the same period. As noted in appendix C, the rate increase from 1993 to 1994 coincided with the CPS implementation of computer-assisted interviewing procedures. However, the rate also increased between 1994 and 1998.

Among young adults in the four racial/ethnic groups under study, Asians were most likely to have earned a high school diploma (87.8 percent), followed by whites (82.0 percent), blacks (72.9 percent), and then Hispanics (54.9 percent) (table 4). Although Hispanic youths were the least likely of the four racial/ethnic groups to have earned a high school diploma, they were as likely as white, black, and Asian young adults (approximately 6 to 11 percent of each group) to complete high school with an alternative diploma.

[27]In the CPS data there may be some ambiguity concerning students who complete high school with a certificate of attendance. While they should be counted as noncompleters, some respondents may report them as completers when asked about educational attainment.

CONCLUSIONS

In October 1999, 5 out of every 100 young adults enrolled in high school in October 1998 had left high school without successfully completing a high school program. In total, these dropouts accounted for approximately one-half million of the 10 million 15- through 24-year-olds enrolled in high school in the previous October. These numbers have not changed appreciably in recent years.

The cumulative effect of hundreds of thousands of young adults leaving school each year short of finishing a high school program translates into several million young adults who are out of school, yet lacking a high school credential. In 1999, there were 3.8 million 16- through 24-year-olds who, although not enrolled in school, had not yet completed a high school program. Overall, 11.2 percent of the 34 million 16- through 24-year-olds in the United States were dropouts. Although there have been a number of year-to-year fluctuations in this rate, over the past 28 years, there has been a gradual pattern of decline that amounts to an average annual percentage change of 0.1 percentage points per year.

The goal of reducing the dropout rate is to increase the percentage of young adults who complete a high school education. Despite the increased importance of a high school education, the high school completion rate has shown limited gains over the last quarter of a century and has been stable throughout most of the 1990s. In 1999, approximately three-quarters of the 18- through 24-year-olds who were not still in high school held regular diplomas (76.8 percent); another 9.2 percent of these youths were reported as having completed by an alternative route such as the GED.

Over the last 10 years, the percentage of young adults completing high school has been relatively stable for whites and blacks. During the same period, the percentage completing high school through an alternative to a regular diploma has increased, with 1999 alternative completion rates of about 9 to 11 percent for white, black, and Hispanic young adults.

The net effect of these recent changes has been stable dropout and high school completion rates for young adults in the 1990s. These findings suggest that the emphasis in recent years on decreasing dropout rates as well as revising standards and high school graduation requirements may have translated into increased use of alternative methods of high school completion, rather than an overall decrease in dropout rates and an increase in the proportion of young adults holding a high school credential.

APPENDIX A

Standard Error and Time Series Tables

Table A1.—Standard errors for table A: Percentage of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12 in the past year, percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who were dropouts, and percentage of 18- through 24-year-olds who completed high school, by race/ethnicity: October 1999

Dropout and completion measures	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander
Percentage of youth ages 15–24 who dropped out of grades 10–12, October 1998 through October 1999	0.33	0.36	1.00	1.30	1.50
Percentage of youth ages 16–24 who were dropouts in 1999	0.26	0.27	0.77	1.11	0.80
Percentage of youth ages 18–24 who were high school completers in 1999	0.34	0.34	1.04	1.39	1.27

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1999.

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Table A2.—Standard errors for table 1: Event dropout rates and number and distribution of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12, by background characteristics: October 1999

Characteristic	Event dropout rate (percent)	Number of event dropouts (thousands)	Population enrolled (thousands)	Percent of all dropouts	Percent of population
Total	0.33	34	134	—	—
Sex					
Male	0.44	23	95	3.37	0.75
Female	0.49	25	94	3.37	0.75
Race/ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	0.36	25	108	3.37	0.71
Black, non-Hispanic	1.00	14	52	2.90	0.58
Hispanic	1.30	16	48	3.13	0.58
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.50	7	29	1.45	0.32
Family income					
Low	1.26	18	52	3.12	0.52
Middle	0.44	26	102	3.35	0.75
High	0.40	12	69	2.24	0.69
Age					
15 through 16	0.51	15	66	2.68	0.68
17	0.46	17	27	2.86	0.72
18	0.63	17	45	2.89	0.66
19	1.58	15	41	2.70	0.43
20 through 24	3.82	11	26	2.27	0.25
Region					
Northeast	0.69	13	57	2.39	0.58
Midwest	0.59	15	65	2.64	0.64
South	0.54	20	79	3.21	0.72
West	0.81	19	64	3.16	0.63

—Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1999.

Table A3.—Standard errors for table 3: Status dropout rates and number and distribution of dropouts of 16- through 24-year-olds, by background characteristics: October 1999

Characteristic	Status dropout rate (percent)	Number of status dropouts (thousands)	Percent of all dropouts	Percent of population
Total	0.26	90	—	—
Sex				
Male	0.38	65	1.24	0.42
Female	0.36	62	1.24	0.42
Race/ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	0.27	60	1.23	0.41
Black, non-Hispanic	0.77	38	0.98	0.33
Hispanic	1.11	56	1.37	0.46
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.80	12	0.32	0.11
Age				
16	0.45	18	0.47	0.16
17	0.60	25	0.65	0.22
18	0.82	32	0.83	0.28
19	0.82	34	0.88	0.29
20 through 24	0.39	70	1.21	0.40
Recency of immigration				
Born outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia				
Hispanic	1.83	41	1.24	0.41
Non-Hispanic	0.90	17	0.46	0.15
First generation				
Hispanic	1.66	25	0.68	0.23
Non-Hispanic	0.77	15	0.38	0.13
Second generation or more				
Hispanic	1.77	23	0.64	0.22
Non-Hispanic	0.27	68	1.23	0.41
Region				
Northeast	0.55	34	0.86	0.29
Midwest	0.47	38	0.95	0.32
South	0.47	56	1.22	0.41
West	0.59	48	1.13	0.38

—Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1999.

Table A4.—Standard errors for table 4: High school completion rates and number and distribution of completions of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by background characteristics: October 1999

Characteristic	Completion rate (percent)			Number of completers (thousands)	Percent of all completers
	Total	Diploma	Alternative		
Total	0.34	0.41	0.28	84	—
Sex					
Male	0.50	0.61	0.41	61	0.53
Female	0.46	0.57	0.39	58	0.53
Race/ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	0.34	0.46	0.35	56	0.49
Black, non-Hispanic	1.04	1.25	0.87	35	0.39
Hispanic	1.39	1.44	0.80	51	0.38
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.27	1.54	1.29	14	0.23
Age					
18 through 19	0.69	0.83	0.56	46	0.47
20 through 21	0.64	0.77	0.52	45	0.48
22 through 24	0.49	0.61	0.42	53	0.53
Region					
Northeast	0.73	0.64	0.64	32	0.41
Midwest	0.61	0.56	0.56	35	0.46
South	0.61	0.51	0.51	52	0.50
West	0.76	0.58	0.58	45	0.45

—Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1999.

Table A5.—Standard errors for table 5: High school completion rates of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by state: October 1991–93, 1994–96, and 1997–99

State	Completion rate (percent)		
	1991–93	1994–96	1997–99
Total	0.21	0.21	0.20
Alabama	1.77	1.48	1.59
Alaska	4.27	4.43	3.70
Arizona	2.16	1.68	1.71
Arkansas	2.16	1.83	2.20
California	0.70	0.69	0.63
Colorado	1.78	1.53	1.75
Connecticut	1.59	1.09	1.73
Delaware	3.52	3.33	3.49
District of Columbia	4.65	4.15	3.95
Florida	0.95	1.04	0.92
Georgia	1.44	1.36	1.28
Hawaii	2.45	2.21	2.51
Idaho	3.19	2.94	2.83
Illinois	0.94	0.90	0.93
Indiana	1.34	1.21	1.26
Iowa	1.31	1.46	1.86
Kansas	1.64	1.65	1.50
Kentucky	1.95	1.93	1.72
Louisiana	1.77	1.75	1.57
Maine	2.15	2.54	2.33
Maryland	1.26	1.16	1.37
Massachusetts	1.16	1.09	1.18
Michigan	0.99	0.96	0.88
Minnesota	1.22	0.98	1.29
Mississippi	1.85	2.23	2.14
Missouri	1.34	1.28	1.16
Montana	2.96	3.32	2.74
Nebraska	2.00	1.90	1.89
Nevada	3.41	3.33	3.11
New Hampshire	2.93	3.26	3.29
New Jersey	1.08	0.92	1.00
New Mexico	2.99	3.08	2.66
New York	0.77	0.77	0.80
North Carolina	1.35	1.25	1.14
North Dakota	2.40	1.68	2.84
Ohio	0.88	0.95	0.86
Oklahoma	2.15	1.67	1.87
Oregon	2.01	2.18	2.08
Pennsylvania	0.83	0.88	0.91
Rhode Island	2.94	3.59	3.27

Table A5.—Standard errors for table 5: High school completion rates of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by state: October 1991–93, 1994–96, and 1997–99—Continued

State	Completion rate (percent)		
	1991–93	1994–96	1997–99
South Carolina	1.79	1.59	1.66
South Dakota	3.26	3.49	2.77
Tennessee	1.76	1.58	1.31
Texas	0.87	0.84	0.85
Utah	1.53	1.68	1.63
Vermont	4.08	4.31	2.79
Virginia	1.18	1.33	1.28
Washington	1.38	1.40	1.28
West Virginia	2.57	2.35	2.16
Wisconsin	1.13	0.98	1.22
Wyoming	3.94	4.23	4.42

NOTE: Some of the standard error estimates in this table may differ from those previously published due to changes in the generalized variance parameters developed by the Bureau of the Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table A6.—Standard errors for table 6: High school completion rates and method of completion of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below: October 1988 through October 1999

Year	Completion method (percent)		
	Total	Diploma	Alternative
1988	0.37	0.40	0.20
1989	0.37	0.41	0.21
1990	0.36	0.41	0.22
1991	0.37	0.41	0.21
1992	0.36	0.41	0.23
1993	0.36	0.41	0.23
1994	0.36	0.42	0.26
1995	0.37	0.43	0.28
1996	0.35	0.43	0.30
1997	0.35	0.42	0.29
1998	0.36	0.43	0.30
1999	0.34	0.41	0.28

NOTE: Some of the standard error estimates in this table may differ from those previously published due to changes in the generalized variance parameters developed by the Bureau of the Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table A7.—Supporting data for figure A: Percentage of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12 in the past year, percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who were dropouts, and percentage of 18- through 24-year-olds who completed high school: October 1972 through October 1999

Year	Event dropout rate Percentage of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10 through 12 in the past year	Status dropout rate Percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who were dropouts	Completion rate Percentage of 18- through 24-year-olds who completed high school[1]
1972	6.1	14.6	82.8
1973	6.3	14.1	83.7
1974	6.7	14.3	83.6
1975	5.8	13.9	83.8
1976	5.9	14.1	83.5
1977	6.5	14.1	83.6
1978	6.7	14.2	83.6
1979	6.7	14.6	83.1
1980	6.1	14.1	83.9
1981	5.9	13.9	83.8
1982	5.5	13.9	83.8
1983	5.2	13.7	83.9
1984	5.1	13.1	84.7
1985	5.2	12.6	85.4
1986	4.7	12.2	85.5
1987[2]	4.1	12.7	84.7
1988[2]	4.8	12.9	84.5
1989[2]	4.5	12.6	84.7
1990[2]	4.0	12.1	85.6
1991[2]	4.1	12.5	84.9
1992[2,3]	4.4	11.0	86.4
1993[2,3]	4.5	11.0	86.2
1994[2,3,4]	5.3	11.5	85.8
1995[2,3,4]	5.7	12.0	85.3
1996[2,3,4]	5.0	11.1	86.2
1997[2,3,4]	4.6	11.0	85.9
1998[2,3,4]	4.8	11.8	84.8
1999[2,3,4]	5.0	11.2	85.9

[1]Excludes those still enrolled in high school.
[2]Numbers for these years reflect new editing procedures instituted by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.
[3]Numbers for these years reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.
[4]Numbers in these years reflect changes in the CPS due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustment for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table A8.—Standard errors for figure A: Percentage of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12 in the past year, percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who were dropouts, and percentage of 18- through 24-year-olds who completed high school: October 1972 through October 1999

Year	Event dropout rate Percentage of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10 through 12 in the past year	Status dropout rate Percentage of 16- through 24-year-olds who were dropouts	Completion rate Percentage of 18- through 24-year-olds who completed high school
1972	0.33	0.28	0.32
1973	0.33	0.27	0.31
1974	0.34	0.27	0.31
1975	0.32	0.27	0.30
1976	0.32	0.26	0.30
1977	0.34	0.27	0.30
1978	0.34	0.27	0.30
1979	0.34	0.27	0.30
1980	0.33	0.26	0.30
1981	0.33	0.26	0.29
1982	0.34	0.27	0.31
1983	0.33	0.27	0.31
1984	0.33	0.27	0.31
1985	0.34	0.27	0.31
1986	0.32	0.27	0.31
1987	0.30	0.28	0.32
1988	0.36	0.30	0.36
1989	0.36	0.31	0.36
1990	0.34	0.29	0.34
1991	0.34	0.30	0.34
1992	0.35	0.28	0.33
1993	0.36	0.28	0.34
1994	0.34	0.26	0.35
1995	0.35	0.27	0.35
1996	0.34	0.27	0.35
1997	0.32	0.27	0.35
1998	0.33	0.27	0.36
1999	0.33	0.26	0.34

NOTE: Some of the standard error estimates in this table may differ from those previously published due to changes in the generalized variance parameters developed by the Bureau of the Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table A9.—Supporting data for figure 1: Event dropout rates of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12, by family income: October 1972 through October 1999

Year	Event dropout rate (percent)	Family income (percent)[1]		
		Low income	Middle income	High income
1972	6.1	14.1	6.7	2.5
1973	6.3	17.3	7.0	1.8
1974	6.7	—	—	—
1975	5.8	15.7	6.0	2.6
1976	5.9	15.4	6.8	2.1
1977	6.5	15.5	7.6	2.2
1978	6.7	17.4	7.3	3.0
1979	6.7	17.1	6.9	3.6
1980	6.1	15.8	6.4	2.5
1981	5.9	14.4	6.2	2.8
1982	5.5	15.2	5.6	1.8
1983	5.2	10.4	6.0	2.2
1984	5.1	13.9	5.1	1.8
1985	5.2	14.2	5.2	2.1
1986	4.7	10.9	5.1	1.6
1987[2]	4.1	10.3	4.7	1.0
1988[2]	4.8	13.7	4.7	1.3
1989[2]	4.5	10.0	5.0	1.1
1990[2]	4.0	9.5	4.3	1.1
1991[2]	4.1	10.6	4.0	1.0
1992[2,3]	4.4	10.9	4.4	1.3
1993[2,3]	4.5	12.3	4.3	1.3
1994[2,3,4]	5.3	13.0	5.2	2.1
1995[2,3,4]	5.7	13.3	5.7	2.0
1996[2,3,4]	5.0	11.1	5.1	2.1
1997[2,3,4]	4.6	12.3	4.1	1.8
1998[2,3,4]	4.8	12.7	3.8	2.7
1999[2,3,4]	5.0	11.0	5.0	2.1

—Data not available for this year.

[1]Low income is defined as the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes for the year; middle income is between 20 and 80 percent of all family incomes; and high income is the top 20 percent of all family incomes. See appendix C of this report for a full definition of family income.

[2]Numbers for these years reflect the new editing procedures instituted by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

[3]Numbers for these years reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

[4]Numbers in these years reflect changes in the CPS due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in the population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustments for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table A10.—Standard errors for figure 1: Event dropout rates of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12, by family income: October 1972 through October 1999

Year	Event dropout rate (percent)	Family income (percent)		
		Low income	Middle income	High income
1972	0.33	1.55	0.45	0.39
1973	0.33	1.65	0.46	0.32
1974	0.34	—	—	—
1975	0.32	1.57	0.43	0.38
1976	0.32	1.61	0.46	0.34
1977	0.34	1.57	0.48	0.35
1978	0.34	1.69	0.48	0.40
1979	0.34	1.62	0.47	0.44
1980	0.33	1.51	0.46	0.38
1981	0.33	1.50	0.45	0.41
1982	0.34	1.52	0.46	0.36
1983	0.33	1.35	0.48	0.39
1984	0.33	1.49	0.45	0.37
1985	0.34	1.53	0.47	0.39
1986	0.32	1.33	0.45	0.34
1987	0.30	1.29	0.45	0.27
1988	0.36	1.59	0.48	0.35
1989	0.36	1.43	0.50	0.33
1990	0.34	1.39	0.45	0.33
1991	0.34	1.43	0.44	0.31
1992	0.35	1.42	0.46	0.36
1993	0.36	1.57	0.46	0.35
1994	0.34	1.44	0.44	0.41
1995	0.35	1.36	0.47	0.39
1996	0.34	1.34	0.46	0.41
1997	0.32	1.36	0.41	0.37
1998	0.33	1.34	0.39	0.46
1999	0.33	1.26	0.44	0.40

—Data not available for this year.

NOTE: Some of the standard error estimates in this table may differ from those previously published due to changes in the generalized variance parameters developed by the Bureau of the Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table A11.—Supporting data for figure 2: Status dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972 through October 1999

Year	Total (percent)	Race/ethnicity (percent)[1]		
		White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1972	14.6	12.3	21.3	34.3
1973	14.1	11.6	22.2	33.5
1974	14.3	11.9	21.2	33.0
1975	13.9	11.4	22.9	29.2
1976	14.1	12.0	20.5	31.4
1977	14.1	11.9	19.8	33.0
1978	14.2	11.9	20.2	33.3
1979	14.6	12.0	21.1	33.8
1980	14.1	11.4	19.1	35.2
1981	13.9	11.4	18.4	33.2
1982	13.9	11.4	18.4	31.7
1983	13.7	11.2	18.0	31.6
1984	13.1	11.0	15.5	29.8
1985	12.6	10.4	15.2	27.6
1986	12.2	9.7	14.2	30.1
1987[2]	12.7	10.4	14.1	28.6
1988[2]	12.9	9.6	14.5	35.8
1989[2]	12.6	9.4	13.9	33.0
1990[2]	12.1	9.0	13.2	32.4
1991[2]	12.5	8.9	13.6	35.3
1992[2,3]	11.0	7.7	13.7	29.4
1993[2,3]	11.0	7.9	13.6	27.5
1994[2,3,4]	11.5	7.7	12.6	30.0
1995[2,3,4]	12.0	8.6	12.1	30.0
1996[2,3,4]	11.1	7.3	13.0	29.4
1997[2,3,4]	11.0	7.6	13.4	25.3
1998[2,3,4]	11.8	7.7	13.8	29.5
1999[2,3,4]	11.2	7.3	12.6	28.6

[1]Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately.

[2]Numbers for these years reflect new editing procedures instituted by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

[3]Numbers for these years reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

[4]Numbers in these years reflect changes in the CPS due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in the population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustments for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table A12.—Standard errors for figure 2: Status dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1972 through October 1999

Year	Total (percent)	Race/ethnicity (percent)		
		White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1972	0.28	0.29	1.07	2.22
1973	0.27	0.28	1.06	2.24
1974	0.27	0.28	1.05	2.08
1975	0.27	0.27	1.06	2.02
1976	0.26	0.28	1.01	2.01
1977	0.27	0.28	1.00	2.02
1978	0.27	0.28	1.00	2.00
1979	0.27	0.28	1.01	1.98
1980	0.26	0.27	0.97	1.89
1981	0.26	0.27	0.93	1.80
1982	0.27	0.29	0.98	1.93
1983	0.27	0.29	0.97	1.93
1984	0.27	0.29	0.92	1.91
1985	0.27	0.29	0.92	1.93
1986	0.27	0.28	0.90	1.88
1987	0.28	0.30	0.91	1.84
1988	0.30	0.32	1.00	2.30
1989	0.31	0.32	0.98	2.19
1990	0.29	0.30	0.94	1.91
1991	0.30	0.31	0.95	1.93
1992	0.28	0.29	0.95	1.86
1993	0.28	0.29	0.94	1.79
1994	0.26	0.27	0.75	1.16
1995	0.27	0.28	0.74	1.15
1996	0.27	0.26	0.75	1.13
1997	0.27	0.28	0.80	1.11
1998	0.27	0.28	0.81	1.12
1999	0.26	0.27	0.77	1.11

NOTE: Some of the standard error estimates in this table may differ from those previously published due to changes in the generalized variance parameters developed by the Bureau of the Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table A13.—Supporting data for figure 3: High school completion rates of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by race/ethnicity: October 1972 through October 1999

Year	Total (percent)	Race/ethnicity (percent)[1]		
		White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1972	82.8	86.0	72.1	56.2
1973	83.7	87.0	71.6	58.7
1974	83.6	86.7	73.0	60.1
1975	83.8	87.2	70.2	62.2
1976	83.5	86.4	73.5	60.3
1977	83.6	86.7	73.9	58.6
1978	83.6	86.9	73.4	58.8
1979	83.1	86.6	72.6	58.5
1980	83.9	87.5	75.2	57.1
1981	83.8	87.1	76.7	59.1
1982	83.8	87.0	76.4	60.9
1983	83.9	87.4	76.8	59.4
1984	84.7	87.5	80.3	63.7
1985	85.4	88.2	81.0	66.6
1986	85.5	88.8	81.8	63.5
1987[2]	84.7	87.7	81.9	65.1
1988[2]	84.5	88.7	80.9	58.2
1989[2]	84.7	89.0	81.9	59.4
1990[2]	85.6	89.6	83.2	59.1
1991[2]	84.9	89.4	82.5	56.5
1992[2,3]	86.4	90.7	82.0	62.1
1993[2,3]	86.2	90.1	81.9	64.4
1994[2,3,4]	85.8	90.7	83.3	61.8
1995[2,3,4]	85.3	89.8	84.5	62.8
1996[2,3,4]	86.2	91.5	83.0	61.9
1997[2,3,4]	85.9	90.5	82.0	66.7
1998[2,3,4]	84.8	90.2	81.4	62.8
1999[2,3,4]	85.9	91.2	83.5	63.4

[1]Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately.

[2]Numbers for these years reflect new editing procedures instituted by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

[3]Numbers for these years reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

[4]Numbers in these years reflect changes in the CPS due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in the population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustments for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table A14.—Standard errors for figure 3: High school completion rates of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by race/ethnicity: October 1972 through October 1999

Year	Total (percent)	Race/ethnicity (percent)		
		White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1972	0.32	0.33	1.20	1.83
1973	0.31	0.31	1.17	1.83
1974	0.31	0.31	1.17	1.70
1975	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.72
1976	0.30	0.31	1.12	1.68
1977	0.30	0.31	1.12	1.66
1978	0.30	0.31	1.11	1.61
1979	0.30	0.31	1.11	1.58
1980	0.30	0.30	1.07	1.51
1981	0.29	0.30	1.02	1.46
1982	0.31	0.32	1.06	1.57
1983	0.31	0.32	1.06	1.59
1984	0.31	0.32	0.99	1.54
1985	0.31	0.32	1.00	1.58
1986	0.31	0.32	0.99	1.51
1987	0.32	0.34	0.99	1.47
1988	0.36	0.36	1.13	1.78
1989	0.36	0.37	1.11	1.73
1990	0.34	0.34	1.03	1.54
1991	0.34	0.35	1.06	1.53
1992	0.33	0.33	1.07	1.53
1993	0.34	0.35	1.07	1.49
1994	0.34	0.34	1.02	1.43
1995	0.35	0.36	1.01	1.40
1996	0.35	0.34	1.08	1.49
1997	0.35	0.36	1.10	1.42
1998	0.36	0.36	1.11	1.37
1999	0.34	0.34	1.04	1.39

NOTE: Some of the standard error estimates in this table may differ from those previously published due to changes in the generalized variance parameters developed by the Bureau of the Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

APPENDIX B

Supplemental Tables

Table B1.—Event dropout rates and number of dropouts and population of 15- through 24-year-olds who were enrolled: October 1990 through October 1999

Year	Event dropout rate (percent)	Number of dropouts (thousands)	Population enrolled (thousands)
1990	4.0	347	8,675
1991	4.1	348	8,700
1992[1]	4.4	383	8,705
1993[1]	4.5	381	8,469
1994[1,2]	5.3	497	9,377
1995[1,2]	5.7	544	9,509
1996[1,2]	5.0	485	9,612
1997[1,2]	4.6	454	9,984
1998[1,2]	4.8	479	10,079
1999[1,2]	5.0	519	10,464

[1]Numbers for these years reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.
[2]Numbers for these years reflect changes in the CPS beginning in 1994 due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in the population controls used to the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustments for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table B2.—Standard errors for table B1: Event dropout rates and number of dropouts and population of 15- through 24-year-olds who were enrolled: October 1990 through October 1999

Year	Event dropout rate (percent)	Number of dropouts (thousands)	Population enrolled (thousands)
1990	0.34	29	128
1991	0.34	29	128
1992	0.35	30	128
1993	0.36	30	127
1994	0.34	32	123
1995	0.35	33	124
1996	0.34	33	129
1997	0.32	32	131
1998	0.33	33	132
1999	0.33	34	134

NOTE: Some of the standard error estimates in this table may differ from those previously published due to changes in the generalized variance parameters developed by the Bureau of the Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table B3.—Event dropout rates of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1972 through October 1999

Year	Total (percent)	Sex (percent)		Race/ethnicity (percent)[1]		
		Male	Female	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1972	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.3	9.5	11.2
1973	6.3	6.8	5.7	5.5	9.9	10.0
1974	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.8	11.6	9.9
1975	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.0	8.7	10.9
1976	5.9	6.6	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.3
1977	6.5	6.9	6.1	6.1	8.6	7.8
1978	6.7	7.5	5.9	5.8	10.2	12.3
1979	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.0	9.9	9.8
1980	6.1	6.7	5.5	5.2	8.2	11.7
1981	5.9	6.0	5.8	4.8	9.7	10.7
1982	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.7	7.8	9.2
1983	5.2	5.8	4.7	4.4	7.0	10.1
1984	5.1	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.7	11.1
1985	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.3	7.8	9.8
1986	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.7	5.4	11.9
1987[2]	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.5	6.4	5.4
1988[2]	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.9	10.4
1989[2]	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	7.8	7.8
1990[2]	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.0	7.9
1991[2]	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.2	6.0	7.3
1992[2,3]	4.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	5.0	8.2
1993[2,3]	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	5.8	6.7
1994[2,3,4]	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.2	6.6	10.0
1995[2,3,4]	5.7	6.2	5.3	4.5	6.4	12.4
1996[2,3,4]	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.1	6.7	9.0
1997[2,3,4]	4.6	5.0	4.1	3.6	5.0	9.5
1998[2,3,4]	4.8	4.6	4.9	3.9	5.2	9.4
1999[2,3,4]	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.0	6.5	7.8

[1]Due to relatively small sample sizes, American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders are included in the total but are not shown separately.

[2]Numbers for these years reflect new editing procedures beginning in 1987 instituted by the Bureau of the Census for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

[3]Numbers for these years reflect new wording of the educational attainment in the CPS beginning in 1992. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

[4]Numbers in these years reflect changes in the CPS beginning in 1994 due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in the population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustments for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table B4.—Standard errors for table B3: Event dropout rates of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1972 through October 1999

Year	Total	Sex (percent)		Race/ethnicity (percent)		
		Male	Female	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1972	0.33	0.46	0.48	0.34	1.32	2.81
1973	0.33	0.49	0.45	0.35	1.35	2.65
1974	0.34	0.51	0.46	0.35	1.41	2.52
1975	0.32	0.44	0.46	0.33	1.25	2.50
1976	0.32	0.48	0.43	0.35	1.15	2.05
1977	0.34	0.49	0.46	0.37	1.20	2.13
1978	0.34	0.51	0.46	0.36	1.31	2.75
1979	0.34	0.49	0.48	0.37	1.32	2.43
1980	0.33	0.49	0.45	0.35	1.21	2.56
1981	0.33	0.47	0.46	0.34	1.29	2.28
1982	0.34	0.49	0.46	0.36	1.21	2.31
1983	0.33	0.50	0.45	0.35	1.17	2.44
1984	0.33	0.49	0.46	0.36	1.06	2.51
1985	0.34	0.50	0.48	0.36	1.26	2.55
1986	0.32	0.46	0.45	0.34	1.05	2.69
1987	0.30	0.44	0.41	0.33	1.14	1.89
1988	0.36	0.52	0.50	0.39	1.20	3.09
1989	0.36	0.51	0.51	0.37	1.39	2.65
1990	0.34	0.48	0.47	0.36	1.15	2.29
1991	0.34	0.46	0.49	0.36	1.20	2.17
1992	0.35	0.46	0.53	0.38	1.09	2.23
1993	0.36	0.51	0.50	0.40	1.20	2.03
1994	0.34	0.48	0.49	0.37	1.03	1.52
1995	0.35	0.51	0.48	0.38	1.00	1.61
1996	0.34	0.49	0.51	0.38	1.05	1.50
1997	0.32	0.47	0.43	0.35	0.92	1.45
1998	0.33	0.45	0.47	0.36	0.91	1.48
1999	0.33	0.44	0.49	0.36	1.00	1.28

NOTE: Some of the standard error estimates in this table may differ from those previously published due to changes in the generalized variance parameters developed by the Bureau of the Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table B5.—Rate and number of status dropouts and population of 16- through 24-year-olds: October 1990 through October 1999

Year	Status dropout rate (percent)	Number of status dropouts (thousands)	Population (thousands)
1990	12.1	3,797	31,443
1991	12.5	3,881	31,171
1992[1]	11.0	3,410	30,944
1993[1]	11.0	3,396	30,845
1994[1,2]	11.5	3,727	32,560
1995[1,2]	12.0	3,876	32,379
1996[1,2]	11.1	3,611	32,452
1997[1,2]	11.0	3,624	32,960
1998[1,2]	11.8	3,942	33,445
1999[1,2]	11.2	3,829	34,173

[1]Numbers for these years reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.
[2]Numbers for these years reflect changes in the CPS beginning in 1994 due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing and the change in the population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustments for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table B6.—Standard errors for table B5: Rate and number of status dropouts: October 1990 through October 1999

Year	Status dropout rate (percent)	Number of status dropouts (thousands)
1990	0.29	92
1991	0.30	93
1992	0.28	88
1993	0.28	88
1994	0.26	85
1995	0.27	86
1996	0.27	87
1997	0.27	87
1998	0.27	91
1999	0.26	90

NOTE: Some of the standard error estimates in this table may differ from those previously published due to changes in the generalized variance parameters developed by the Bureau of the Census. Standard errors for population estimates in table B5 cannot be calculated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table B7.—High school completion rates of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by state: October 1989–91 through 1997–99

State	Completion rate (percent)								
	1989–91	1990–92[1]	1991–93[1]	1992–94[2]	1993–95[2]	1994–96[2]	1995–97[2]	1996–98[2]	1997–99[2]
Total	85.0	85.5	85.7	86.1	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.6	85.5
Alabama	82.2	83.9	81.0	82.2	83.6	87.2	85.3	84.2	83.1
Alaska	88.7	86.9	89.0	90.9	90.5	87.4	85.1	88.3	90.8
Arizona	83.2	81.7	81.1	83.7	83.8	84.0	80.9	77.1	75.0
Arkansas	87.1	87.5	87.7	87.5	88.3	88.6	87.6	84.5	82.9
California	76.7	77.3	78.2	78.9	78.7	78.6	80.6	81.2	81.5
Colorado	87.8	88.1	87.2	87.6	88.4	87.9	88.2	85.5	83.3
Connecticut	89.7	89.9	90.9	92.6	94.7	96.1	94.4	91.6	90.1
Delaware	85.9	86.2	90.3	93.7	93.0	90.3	89.0	88.5	89.1
District of Columbia	82.0	84.0	87.2	86.4	87.7	86.2	85.7	84.9	87.2
Florida	83.2	84.1	84.5	83.2	80.6	80.1	81.8	83.6	84.8
Georgia	85.5	85.1	81.9	79.4	80.3	81.3	84.1	84.8	83.7
Hawaii	92.9	93.5	92.8	90.7	92.0	92.6	93.5	92.3	90.7
Idaho	83.1	84.7	89.0	86.7	86.0	84.9	87.6	85.8	85.5
Illinois	85.4	86.0	86.0	86.7	86.5	87.9	87.3	86.6	86.2
Indiana	88.9	87.8	87.4	88.4	88.5	89.7	88.9	89.3	88.6
Iowa	94.5	94.6	94.0	94.2	93.2	91.9	88.6	88.0	88.2
Kansas	92.5	93.2	91.4	92.2	90.9	91.6	91.5	91.5	91.6
Kentucky	81.6	81.1	82.6	83.3	82.4	82.2	83.3	85.2	86.6
Louisiana	80.6	83.9	82.5	83.9	80.1	82.2	80.4	81.6	82.1
Maine	90.5	91.9	93.4	94.0	92.9	91.4	90.4	91.6	92.9
Maryland	87.3	88.6	91.0	92.9	93.6	93.4	94.9	94.5	90.1
Massachusetts	89.6	89.8	90.5	91.2	92.5	92.4	91.4	90.6	90.1
Michigan	86.3	87.2	88.3	89.2	88.6	89.1	89.7	91.0	90.1
Minnesota	92.0	92.5	91.7	93.2	93.1	95.3	91.6	90.0	90.4
Mississippi	84.0	85.4	88.6	88.8	83.9	82.0	80.9	82.0	82.1
Missouri	88.0	88.1	88.3	90.0	90.3	89.9	89.2	90.4	91.6
Montana	92.7	91.6	91.6	91.6	89.6	89.8	89.3	91.1	91.0
Nebraska	90.8	92.5	92.5	95.9	94.1	93.0	90.8	91.2	91.5
Nevada	82.6	82.1	83.3	83.4	81.9	81.5	76.7	78.1	74.5
New Hampshire	87.3	87.9	89.0	86.6	86.9	87.4	90.3	89.2	87.3
New Jersey	90.0	90.8	89.8	91.0	91.6	93.0	93.0	91.8	90.2
New Mexico	84.7	84.1	84.3	83.7	82.3	78.8	78.8	78.6	82.7
New York	87.7	88.0	87.6	87.5	87.0	86.4	85.0	84.7	85.2
North Carolina	82.8	83.0	84.2	85.3	85.5	85.3	85.3	85.2	86.1
North Dakota	95.6	96.3	95.7	96.6	96.4	97.9	97.2	94.7	93.6
Ohio	89.3	90.0	89.7	89.6	88.3	87.7	88.5	89.4	89.3
Oklahoma	87.1	84.3	81.8	83.1	86.7	89.5	87.4	86.0	85.4
Oregon	89.2	89.6	85.5	82.9	82.6	81.1	79.3	75.4	78.5
Pennsylvania	90.2	90.2	90.5	89.7	89.4	89.6	88.3	87.6	87.6
Rhode Island	87.4	87.9	90.4	90.7	89.4	87.5	86.0	86.1	86.7

Table B7.—High school completion rates of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by state: October 1989–91 through 1997–99—Continued

State	Completion rate (percent)								
	1989–91	1990–92[1]	1991–93[1]	1992–94[2]	1993–95[2]	1994–96[2]	1995–97[2]	1996–98[2]	1997–99[2]
South Carolina	82.6	85.0	85.5	87.0	87.8	88.4	89.2	87.6	86.9
South Dakota	87.6	89.1	91.2	93.2	91.3	89.6	88.2	89.8	91.5
Tennessee	76.5	76.7	77.5	82.3	84.5	83.3	84.2	86.8	89.5
Texas	78.4	80.0	81.2	80.5	79.5	79.3	80.5	80.2	79.2
Utah	93.9	93.9	94.6	93.9	93.3	91.3	90.9	90.7	89.7
Vermont	85.9	87.0	89.6	89.8	88.1	87.2	89.6	93.6	95.3
Virginia	87.0	88.6	89.8	88.6	87.5	86.3	87.1	85.9	87.0
Washington	87.4	90.7	89.2	87.3	85.7	86.8	88.2	87.7	87.0
West Virginia	82.7	83.3	84.6	85.6	86.8	87.7	88.6	89.1	89.2
Wisconsin	93.4	92.4	92.4	93.4	93.5	94.2	92.4	90.8	90.6
Wyoming	91.4	92.0	92.1	91.6	90.8	89.4	88.9	87.6	87.8

[1]Numbers for these periods reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

[2]Numbers for these periods reflect new wording of the educational attainment item in the CPS beginning in 1992 and changes in the CPS beginning in 1994 due to newly instituted computer-assisted interviewing. They also reflect change in population controls used in the 1990 Census-based estimates, with adjustments for undercounting in the 1990 Census. See appendix C for a fuller description of the impact of these changes on reported rates.

NOTE: Numbers in this table reflect 3-year averages.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

Table B8.—Standard errors for table B7: High school completion rates of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by state: October 1989–91 through 1997–99

State	Completion rate (percent)								
	1989–91	1990–92	1991–93	1992–94	1993–95	1994–96	1995–97	1996–98	1997–99
Total	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20
Alabama	1.75	1.65	1.77	1.75	1.58	1.37	1.47	1.50	1.59
Alaska	4.42	4.78	4.27	3.93	3.62	4.11	4.53	4.02	3.70
Arizona	1.91	2.06	2.17	2.01	1.70	1.56	1.65	1.70	1.71
Arkansas	2.11	2.09	2.16	2.08	1.86	1.70	1.84	2.04	2.20
California	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.66	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.63
Colorado	1.74	1.74	1.78	1.69	1.44	1.42	1.48	1.63	1.75
Connecticut	1.58	1.60	1.59	1.46	1.19	1.01	1.27	1.56	1.73
Delaware	4.10	4.10	3.52	2.79	2.69	3.09	3.43	3.43	3.49
District of Columbia	4.71	4.79	4.65	4.78	3.83	3.85	4.05	4.22	3.95
Florida	1.02	0.98	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.95	0.92
Georgia	1.31	1.35	1.44	1.48	1.29	1.26	1.24	1.24	1.28
Hawaii	2.49	2.31	2.45	2.75	2.34	2.05	1.97	2.15	2.51
Idaho	3.82	3.71	3.19	3.19	2.81	2.73	2.61	2.77	2.83
Illinois	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.93	0.87	0.83	0.88	0.91	0.93
Indiana	1.28	1.36	1.34	1.26	1.15	1.12	1.23	1.21	1.26
Iowa	1.28	1.24	1.31	1.26	1.24	1.35	1.76	1.87	1.86
Kansas	1.55	1.48	1.64	1.58	1.60	1.53	1.56	1.52	1.50
Kentucky	1.86	1.94	1.95	1.93	1.81	1.79	1.85	1.78	1.72
Louisiana	1.79	1.67	1.77	1.77	1.75	1.63	1.66	1.58	1.57
Maine	2.68	2.42	2.16	2.05	2.14	2.36	2.68	2.50	2.33
Maryland	1.41	1.34	1.26	1.15	1.04	1.07	1.02	1.06	1.37
Massachusetts	1.13	1.16	1.16	1.13	0.98	1.01	1.15	1.18	1.18
Michigan	1.04	1.03	0.99	0.96	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.85	0.88
Minnesota	1.19	1.17	1.22	1.11	1.05	0.91	1.25	1.35	1.29
Mississippi	2.09	2.02	1.85	1.80	1.99	2.07	2.20	2.14	2.14
Missouri	1.33	1.31	1.34	1.27	1.23	1.19	1.29	1.20	1.16
Montana	2.92	3.00	2.96	3.07	3.24	3.08	3.16	2.74	2.74
Nebraska	2.21	2.00	2.00	1.49	1.66	1.76	2.07	1.97	1.89
Nevada	3.40	3.46	3.41	3.23	3.11	3.09	3.45	3.12	3.11
New Hampshire	2.95	3.05	2.93	3.25	2.95	3.03	2.85	2.99	3.29
New Jersey	1.01	1.01	1.08	1.04	0.92	0.86	0.89	0.94	1.00
New Mexico	2.82	2.97	3.00	2.99	2.78	2.86	2.89	2.85	2.66
New York	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.72	0.72	0.79	0.80	0.80
North Carolina	1.36	1.37	1.35	1.28	1.17	1.16	1.20	1.17	1.14
North Dakota	2.38	2.26	2.40	2.17	2.02	1.56	1.82	2.52	2.84
Ohio	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.86
Oklahoma	1.88	2.01	2.15	2.14	1.79	1.55	1.71	1.84	1.87
Oregon	1.81	1.78	2.01	2.15	1.97	2.02	2.13	2.20	2.08
Pennsylvania	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.86	0.82	0.82	0.90	0.91	0.91
Rhode Island	3.15	3.20	2.95	3.02	3.06	3.33	3.48	3.36	3.27

Table B8.—Standard errors for table B7: High school completion rates of 18- through 24-year-olds not currently enrolled in high school or below, by state: October 1989–91 through 1997–99—Continued

State	Completion rate (percent)								
	1989–91	1990–92	1991–93	1992–94	1993–95	1994–96	1995–97	1996–98	1997–99
South Carolina	1.91	1.82	1.79	1.70	1.53	1.48	1.52	1.60	1.66
South Dakota	3.71	3.51	3.26	2.90	3.06	3.24	3.44	3.07	2.77
Tennessee	1.72	1.79	1.76	1.59	1.41	1.46	1.50	1.41	1.31
Texas	0.93	0.90	0.87	0.87	0.81	0.78	0.80	0.82	0.85
Utah	1.59	1.60	1.53	1.57	1.45	1.56	1.60	1.60	1.63
Vermont	4.71	4.67	4.08	3.94	4.03	3.99	3.90	3.06	2.79
Virginia	1.34	1.28	1.18	1.21	1.15	1.23	1.28	1.36	1.28
Washington	1.52	1.33	1.38	1.41	1.34	1.30	1.32	1.29	1.28
West Virginia	2.65	2.58	2.43	2.21	2.18	2.25	2.25	2.17	2.16
Wisconsin	1.05	1.12	1.13	1.07	0.97	0.91	1.07	1.20	1.22
Wyoming	4.21	4.08	3.94	3.85	3.69	3.93	4.30	4.38	4.42

NOTE: Some of the standard error estimates in this table may differ from those previously published due to changes in the generalized variance parameters developed by the Bureau of the Census. Numbers in this table reflect 3-year averages.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October (various years).

APPENDIX C

Technical Notes

Definition of Who Is a Dropout

There are variations in the dropout definitions of the existing data sources which include the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Common Core of Data (CCD). In addition, the age or grade span examined and the type of dropout rate—status, event, or cohort—varies across the two data sources. Furthermore, there were potentially significant changes in CPS procedures in 1986, 1992, and 1994.[28]

Defining and Calculating Event Dropout Rates Using the CCD

The Common Core of Data (CCD), administered by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), is an annual survey of the state-level education agencies in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas. Through this survey, statistical information is collected on public school districts' schools, staff, students, and finance.

A dropout data collection component was field-tested during the 1989–90 school year. The participants were in approximately 300 school districts that included representatives from 27 states and two territories. The data were gathered through administrative records maintained at school districts and schools. The field test data were used to inform the design of a dropout statistics component for the CCD. In 1997–98, a total of 48 states including the District of Columbia submitted dropout data to the CCD. A recent analysis of the data from all participating states has led NCES to conclude that the possible discrepancies introduced by the 12 states that reported dropouts from July through June, rather than October through September, are small enough to justify the inclusion of the dropout data from these states. This brings the number of states that followed accepted definitions and collection procedures in table 2 to 37 plus the District of Columbia.

The definition that was agreed upon by NCES and the states was the following:

The denominator of the rate is the October 1st membership count for the state.

The numerator (dropouts) are all individuals who:

- Were enrolled in school at some time during the previous school year;
- Were not enrolled at the beginning of the current school year;
- Have not graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved educational program; and
- Do not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions: transfer to another public school district, private school, or state- or district-approved education program; temporary absence due to suspension or school-approved education program; or death.

[28]While a change in procedures occurred in 1986, the new procedures are reflected beginning in 1987 in this report. See page 64 for a more detailed explanation of these changes.

For the purpose of this definition:

- The school year is the 12-month period of time from the first day of school (operationally set as October 1), with dropouts from the previous summer reported for the year and grade in which they fail to enroll;[29]
- Individuals who are not accounted for on October 1 are considered dropouts;
- An individual has graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved educational program upon receipt of formal recognition from school authorities. A state- or district-approved educational program may consist of special education and district or state-sponsored GED preparation.

The collection was initiated with a set of instructions to state CCD coordinators in the summer of 1991. Those instructions specified the details of dropout data to be collected during the 1991–92 school year. Dropouts, like graduates, are reported for the preceding school year. The 1991–92 data were submitted to NCES as a component of the 1992–93 CCD data collection. Most recently, the 1997–98 dropout data were submitted as a component of the 1998–99 CCD collection.

The dropout collection through the CCD is designed to be consistent with the current CPS procedures. However, there are differences in dropout collection procedures between the two data sets. First, the CCD represents a state's public school dropout counts; in other words, the dropout rate represents the number of public school students who have dropped out over the total number of public school students enrolled in the state. This differs from the CPS state-level dropout counts in a few ways. The CPS counts include students who were enrolled in either public or private schools. Secondly, the CPS is a count of students who live in the state, not necessarily those who went to school in that state. The third difference between CPS and CCD dropout collection procedures is that the CCD collection includes dropouts in grades 7 through 12 versus only grades 10 through 12 in the CPS (although CCD event rates are reported for grades 9 through 12 in this report). Fourth, the CCD collection is based on administrative records rather than a household survey as in CPS. One other difference is that, in contrast to the CPS, the CCD collection counts anyone receiving a GED outside of a regular (approved) secondary education program as a dropout.

As in developing any nationally consistent definition, there is considerable variation in the operationalization of the dropout definition across local, state, and federal data collections on such issues as whether

- those who return to school after October 1 are identified as dropouts;
- those who complete a grade and drop out over the summer are attributed to the grade completed or the next grade;

[29] Although states were asked to report on an October through September reporting cycle, for purposes of this report, states that reported on an alternative July through June cycle in 1996-97 and 1997–98 are also included.

- students entering GED programs are considered dropouts; and
- a student who drops out more than once can be counted as a dropout more than once.

As this process progresses further, there will, no doubt, be some discontinuities in dropout reporting as more consistent data become available.

Defining and Calculating Dropout Rates Using the CPS

Event Rates

The October Supplement to the CPS is the only national data source that currently can be used to estimate annual national dropout rates. As a measure of recent dropout experiences, the event rate measures the proportion of students who dropped out over a 1-year interval of time.

The numerator of the event rate for 1999 is the number of persons 15 through 24 years old surveyed in 1999 who were enrolled in high school (grades 10–12) in October 1998, were not enrolled in high school in October 1999, and who also did not complete high school (that is, had not received a high school diploma or an equivalency certificate) between October 1998 and October 1999.

The denominator of the event rate for 1999 is the sum of the dropouts (that is, the numerator) and the number of all persons 15 through 24 years old who attended grades 10, 11, and 12 in October 1998 who were still enrolled in October 1999 or who graduated or completed high school between October 1998 and October 1999.

The dropout interval is defined to include the previous summer and the current school year, so that once a grade is completed, the student is then at risk of dropping out of the next grade. Given that the data collection is tied to each young adult's enrollment status in October of two consecutive years, any student who drops out and returns within the 12-month period is not counted as a dropout.

Status Rates

The status dropout rate is a cumulative rate that estimates the proportion of young adults who are dropouts, regardless of when they dropped out.

The numerator of the status rate for 1999 is the number of young adults ages 16 through 24 years who, as of October 1999, had not completed high school and were not currently enrolled. The denominator is the total number of 16- through 24-year-olds in October 1999.

CPS Design

The CPS is a nationally representative sample survey of all households. The survey is conducted in approximately 50,000 dwelling units in 729 primary sampling units. Dwelling units are in-sample for 4 successive monthly interviews, out-of-sample for the next 8 months, and then returned to the sample for the following 4 months. The sample frame is a complete list of dwelling-unit addresses at the time of the Census updated by demolitions and new construction and field listings. The population surveyed excludes members of the Armed Forces, inmates of correctional institutions, and patients in long-term medical or custodial facilities; it is referred to as the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. Typically, about 4 percent of dwelling units are not interviewed because occupants are not at home after repeated callbacks or for some other reason.

An adult member of each household serves as the informant for that household, supplying data for each member of the household. In addition, in October, supplementary questions regarding school enrollment are asked about eligible household members 3 years old and over. Most interviews are conducted by phone using computer-assisted telephone interviewing.

CPS Dropout Data Collection

CPS data on educational attainment and enrollment status in the current year and prior year are used to identify dropouts, and additional CPS data are used to describe some of their basic characteristics. The CPS provides the only source of national time series data on dropout rates. However, because CPS collects no information on school characteristics and experiences, its uses in addressing dropout issues are primarily for providing some insights on who drops out. In addition, the sample design of the CPS yields estimates for Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders that tend to have large standard errors, which can make it difficult to interpret patterns in Hispanic and Asians/Pacific Islander dropout rates.

The October CPS Supplement enrollment items used to identify dropouts include the following:

- Is . . . attending or enrolled in regular school?
- What grade or year is . . . attending?
- Was . . . attending or enrolled in a regular school or college in October, 199-, that is, October of last year?
- What grade or year was . . . attending last year?

Changes Introduced in 1986

In an effort to improve data quality, in 1986, the Bureau of Census instituted new editing procedures for cases with missing data on school enrollment items. The effect of the editing changes was evaluated for data from 1986 by applying both the old and new editing procedures. The result was an increase in the number of students enrolled in school the current year and a decrease in the number of students enrolled last year but not enrolled in the current year (i.e., dropouts). The new editing procedures lowered, but not significantly, the 1986 event rate for 14- through 24-year-olds dropping out of grades 10–12 by about 0.4 percentage points, from 4.69 to 4.28. The changes in the editing procedures made even less of a difference in the status dropout rates for 16- through 24-year-olds (12.2 percent based on the old procedures and 12.1 percent based on the new).

While a change in procedures occurred in 1986, the new procedures are reflected beginning in 1987 in this report. The 1986 data are based on the old editing procedures.

Changes Introduced in 1992

Before 1992, educational attainment was based on the control card questions on highest grade attended and completed. Identification as a high school graduate was derived based on attendance and completion of grade 12.

The control card items used to identify educational attainment were the following:

- What is the highest grade or year . . . has attended?
- Did . . . complete that grade?

The 1992 redesign of the CPS introduced a change in the data used to identify high school completers. Dropout data from the CPS are now based on a combination of control card data on educational attainment and October Supplement data on school enrollment and educational attainment. In 1992 the U.S. Census Bureau changed the items on the control card which measured each individual's educational attainment.

The new control card educational attainment item is as follows:

- What is the highest level of school . . . has completed or the highest degree . . . has received?

The following response categories are used for high school:

- 9th grade;
- 10th grade;
- 11th grade; and

- 12th grade—no diploma.

Students whose highest grade completed is the 9th, 10th, or 11th grade are assumed to have dropped out in the next grade (i.e., the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades, respectively).

The following response categories are used to identify high school completers:

- high school graduate—high school diploma or the equivalent (for example GED); and

- all categories indicating some postsecondary education, from some college, no degree, through doctorate degree.

Although the response categories are not automatically read to each respondent, they can be used as a prompt to help clarify the meaning of a question or a response. Identification as a high school completer is based on the direct response to the new control card educational attainment item.

Differences in the pre-1992 and later methods of identifying high school completers reflect two phenomena: not all 12th-grade completers receive a high school diploma or equivalent, and not all holders of a high school diploma or certificate complete the 12th grade. These differences affect the numbers and proportions of event and status dropouts.

Differences in the event rate. In the case of the event rate, in previous years, students who completed 12th grade and left high school without graduating or receiving an equivalent credential were counted as completers when they were, in fact, dropouts. On the other hand, some students who left school because they completed high school before the 12th grade were identified as dropouts when they were really early completers (e.g., those who passed the California Challenge Exam, received a GED certificate, or were admitted early to college).[30] The current use of actual graduation or completion status includes the first group as dropouts and the second group as completers.

Compared with previous years, the event dropout rate now includes 12th-graders who did not receive some type of credential in the numerator count of dropouts, and the early completers are not included in the numerator as dropouts. The denominator is not changed.

In 1992, the net effect of these changes resulted in an increase in the aggregate event dropout rate that was not significant. In 1992, the October CPS included both versions of the educational attainment items—the old items based on the number of years

[30]Although before 1992 the questionnaire did not include the words "high school diploma or equivalency certificate," the interviewer instructions included an instruction to record 12th grade for people who completed high school with a GED or other certificate, although they had dropped out earlier. The specific inclusion of these words on the questionnaire appear to have made a difference in the quality of responses from the household informant.

of school completed and the new one based on the more accurate response categories.[31] Using the old items, the estimated event rate for 1992 was 4.0 percent, compared with a rate of 4.4 percent in 1992 using the new educational attainment item.

Differences in the status rate. The status rate involves a third group of students who were coded differently before 1992. These students leave high school before completing the 12th grade, never complete the 12th grade, but later graduate or complete high school by some alternative means, such as an equivalency exam. Before 1992, these young adults were coded as dropouts. Since 1992, members of this group have been coded as graduates or completers. Furthermore, the explicit inclusion of high school graduation or completion, including the GED as a response category, may have increased the likelihood of identifying late completers.

Under the procedures introduced in 1992, the 12th-graders who do not complete high school or the equivalent are now included in the numerator of the status dropout rate, while early and late completers are not included. The denominator is not changed. These changes, including the identification and removal of late completers from the dropout count, contributed to a decrease in the status dropout rate. Indeed, using years of school completed rather than the new educational attainment item, the status rate in 1992 rose to 11.4 percent rather than the 11.0 percent based on the new educational attainment item. However, the estimate of 11.4 percent is still much lower than the status rate for 1991 (12.5 percent). While this could represent real change in the status dropout rate—the fact that this would be the largest decrease in the status dropout rate seen in the time series data from 1972 to 1995, coupled with the fact that the rate for 1993 also was 11.0 percent—leads one to speculate that introducing the new educational attainment item resulted in more accurate data on educational attainment throughout the survey, including the variables that had been used to calculate the number of years of school completed.

One exception to the procedures used to identify dropouts in the CPS is the treatment by the Bureau of the Census of students in special schools (i.e., not regular schools). These special schools are

> . . . schools that are not in the regular school system, such as trade schools, business colleges, and schools for the mentally handicapped, which do not advance students to regular school degrees.[32]

When the U.S. Census Bureau identifies students in special schools, they code them as not enrolled in regular school. Therefore, if a person enrolled in a special school is

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[31]Unlike previous years, however, data for individuals missing on the variables representing years of school completed ("What is the highest grade or year . . . has attended?" and "Did . . . complete that grade?") were not imputed by the U.S. Census Bureau. For this analysis, missing data were imputed on these variables based on the grade individuals attended last year (if enrolled last year). For those individuals who were missing data and were not enrolled last year, the highest grade completed was imputed by examining the responses to the new educational attainment variable.

[32]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, September 1996).

reported as completing less than the 12th grade, he or she will be counted as a status dropout.

Changes Introduced in 1994

During the 1994 data collection and processing, two additional changes were implemented in the CPS. Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) was introduced, resulting in higher completion rates for each individual data item and thus less reliance on allocation of missing responses. If the allocation procedures yielded a distribution different from the 1994 reported patterns, there is the potential for a change in the distribution of the high school completion status.

In 1994, there were also changes introduced in the processing and computing phase of data preparation. The benchmarking year for these survey estimates was changed from the 1980 Census to the 1990 Census. In addition, adjustments for undercounting in the Census were also included, which had not been done before. Thus, any age, sex, or racial/ethnic groups that were found to be under-represented in the 1990 Census were given increased weights. Analysis using 1993 data of the effect of the changes in the benchmarking year and adjustments for undercounting indicate that the change especially affected the weights assigned to Hispanic young adults (table C1).

Table C1.—Average weights and population estimates using 1980 and 1990 Census-based weights for all 15- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: October 1993

	1980-based weights		1990-based weights		
Race/ethnicity	Average weight	Population estimate (thousands)	Average weight	Population estimate (thousands)	Percentage change*
White, non-Hispanic	1.79	23,911	1.84	24,611	2.8
Black, non-Hispanic	2.25	5,087	2.33	5,285	3.6
Hispanic	2.09	3,998	2.48	4,747	18.7

*Change in rates between 1980-based weights and 1990-based weights using 1980 as the base year (i.e., for whites the calculation is [(1.84-1.79)/1.79]).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1993.

These changes can affect both the numerator and denominator of the dropout rates. Analyses of the 1993 data showed that the change in the benchmark year for the sample weights increased the Hispanic status and event dropout rates somewhat, while it had little effect on the white or black rates (table C2). However, the change in the overall event and status rates appears to be driven by the increase in the estimated size of the Hispanic population. Since Hispanics drop out at higher rates than do other groups, increasing their relative proportion of the population increases the overall dropout rates.

Table C2 shows that, overall, the change in the benchmark year had a larger impact on status rates than on event rates. Using the 1990-based weights increased the event rate by 1.3 percent, but raised the status rate by 3.2 percent.

Table C2.—Estimated event and status dropout rates based on 1980 and 1990 Census weights: October 1993

Characteristic	1980-based weights (percent)		1990-based weights (percent)		Percent difference in rates	
	Event	Status	Event	Status	Event	Status
Total	4.46	11.01	4.52	11.36	1.3	3.2
Sex						
Male	4.58	11.17	4.65	11.61	1.5	4.0
Female	4.34	10.85	4.38	11.10	1.0	2.3
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	3.93	7.94	3.95	7.96	0.5	0.3
Black, non-Hispanic	5.83	13.56	5.81	13.52	-0.3	-0.3
Hispanic	6.72	27.52	6.90	27.88	2.8	1.3
Other	2.79	7.01	2.87	7.04	2.9	0.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1993.

Changes Introduced in 1997

In 1997, the Census Bureau added an item on alternative credentials to the basic monthly survey. Since then there has been two items on the October CPS concerning alternative credentials—one on the basic survey and one on the supplement. The item on the basic survey is:

- People can get their High School diploma in a variety of ways, such as graduation from High School or by getting a GED or other equivalent. How did ... get ...'s High School diploma?

Response choices were:

- Graduation from High School
- GED or other Equivalent

Asking this item every month in the basic survey rather than just in the October supplement may have had some affect on the responses to the October supplement item. However, this affect (if real) is unknown.

Defining and Calculating High School Completion Rates Using the CPS

The educational attainment and high school completion status data from the October CPS are also used to measure the high school graduation and completion rates. The completion rate computed and published is for the young adult population in the years beyond high school—that is, the 18- through 24-year-old population. These rates are reported nationally by race/ethnicity. At the state level, 3-year moving averages are computed to yield more stable estimates for completion rates.

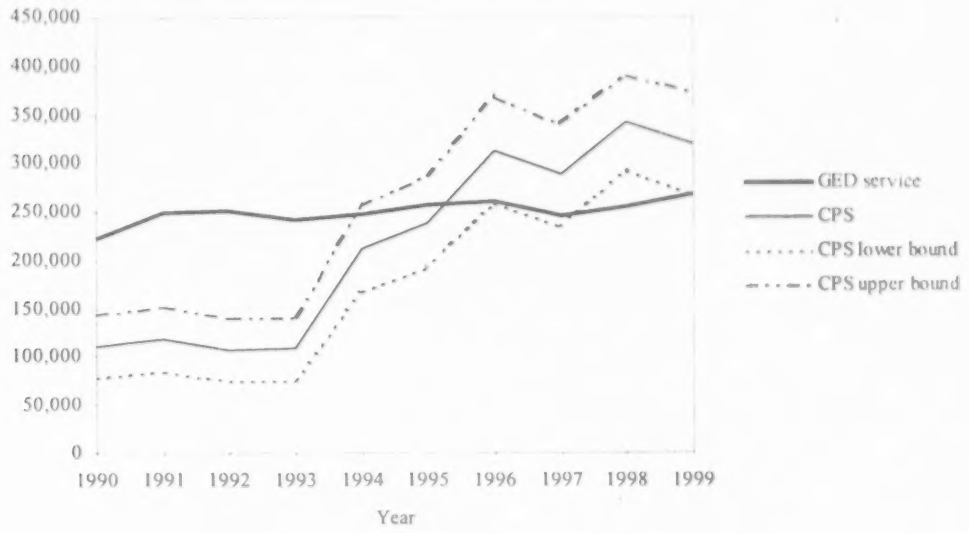
As was noted in the section discussing completion rates in this report, state completion rates reflect the experiences of the 18- through 24-year-olds living in the state at the time of the interview; thus, movements in and out of states to accommodate employment and postsecondary education may be evident in some states. For example, a state with a relatively large unskilled labor employment sector might have a lower high school completion rate than anticipated due to an influx of young workers. Conversely, a state with a disproportionate number of colleges and universities might have a higher high school completion rate than anticipated due to an influx of postsecondary students.

Increases in GED Rates

The section on high school completion rates indicated that there was a substantial increase in the last few years in the estimate of the percentage of 18- through 24-year-olds getting GEDs. For example, the alternative completion rate was 4.9 percent in 1993; however, it rose to 7.0 percent in 1994 and to 9.8 percent in 1996, reached 10.1 in 1998, and then was 9.2 in 1999. Although the standard errors on these estimates are fairly large, the absolute change is also quite large. The large increase between 1993 and 1994 came at the time when CPS instituted computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) in 1994. However, increases have occurred between subsequent years suggesting that the change in instrumentation was not the only reason for the increase in GED credentialing.

The American Council on Education (ACE), which administers the GED, produces annual reports on the number of persons taking the GED and the number of persons who were issued a GED credential. From these reports, it is possible to calculate the number of 18- through 24-year-olds who received a GED in the past year for 1990 through 1999. It is also possible to estimate the same quantity from the CPS data for 1990 through 1999 by looking at only those who were reported to have completed a GED last year and using this, along with the GED item, to calculate how many 18- through 24-year-olds obtained GEDs each year. The CPS estimates of the number of GED recipients in the years 1990 through 1993 were lower than the ACE estimates in each of these years. For 1994 through 1997, the CPS estimates are much closer to the estimates from the ACE than are those from previous years and are not statistically different from the estimates for the ACE in these years. The CPS estimate for 1998 was statistically different from the estimate from ACE (figure C1 and table C3). However, in 1999, the CPS estimate is again not significantly different than the estimate from ACE.

Figure C1.—Number of 18- through 24-year-olds who received a GED in given year: 1990 through 1999



NOTE: These numbers represent the total number of GED credentials earned by 18- through 24-year-olds in the United States only. The estimate of the number of GEDs from CPS may include alternative high school credentials other than those earned by passing the GED.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (various years), and American Council on Education, GED Testing Service, *GED Statistical Report*, 1990 to 1999.

Table C3.—Number of 18- through 24-year-olds who received a GED in given year: 1990 through 1999

Year	GED Service*	CPS	Standard error CPS
1990	222,295	111,023	16,728
1991	247,767	117,371	17,197
1992	249,470	107,030	16,425
1993	241,787	107,415	16,455
1994	247,051	211,560	23,047
1995	256,441	237,876	24,424
1996	258,957	312,645	27,957
1997	244,749	286,811	26,793
1998	254,239	340,784	24,790
1999	267,932	320,187	27,331

*These numbers represent the total number of GED credentials earned by 18- through 24-year-olds in the United States only.

NOTE: The estimate of the number of GEDs from CPS may include alternative high school credentials other than those earned by passing the GED.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (various years); and American Council on Education, GED Testing Service, *GED Statistical Report*, 1990 to 1999.

Definition of Family Income in the CPS

Family income is derived from a single question asked of the household respondent. Income includes money income from all sources including jobs, business, interest, rent, social security payments, and so forth. The income of nonrelatives living in the household is excluded, but the income of all family members 14 years old and over, including those temporarily living away, is included. Family income refers to receipts over a 12-month period.

Income for families from which no income information was obtained (about 5 percent of families) was imputed by using a sequential hot deck procedure. A total of 200 imputation classes were created—5 levels of the age of head of household, by 5 levels of the education of the head of household, by 2 levels for the employment status of the head of household, and by 4 levels of the number of workers in the household. To minimize the multiple use of a single donor, up to five donors were placed in each imputation class. A donor was selected at random from these five donors when a family with missing income information was encountered. In a few instances (about 10 of 50,000 families in each year), an imputation class had no donors, but a family from the class with missing income information was encountered. In these cases, a donor was selected by collapsing similar classes until a nonempty imputation class was created.

To help make comparisons over time, the categorical family income information was transformed into a continuous family income variable. The transformation was accomplished by randomly assigning an income value for each family from the income interval to which its income belonged. For intervals below the median, a rectangular probability density function was used; for those above the median, a Pareto probability density function was used. The methodology has a feature that if the continuous family income variable were transformed back to a categorical family income variable, the value for each family would be identical to the original data. Based on the continuous family income variable, a family income percentile variable was calculated for each person in the survey that represents that person's position in the family income distribution. For example, if 25 percent of all persons have a lower value of family income (and 75 percent have a higher value), then the person's family income percentile variable has a value of 25. The methodology gives all persons in the same household the same value of both the categorical and continuous versions of family income.

There are several issues that affect the interpretation of dropout rates by family income using the CPS. First, it is possible that the family income of the students at the time they dropped out was somewhat different from their family income at the time of the CPS interview. Furthermore, family income is derived from a single question asked of the household respondent in the October CPS. In some cases, there are persons 15 through 24 years old living in the household who are unrelated to the household respondent, yet whose family income is defined as the income of the family of the household respondent. Therefore, the current household income of the respondent may not accurately reflect that person's family background. In particular, some of the young adults in the 15- through 24-year age range do not live in a family unit with a parent

present. An analysis of 1997 event dropout rates by family income and family status (presence of parent in the household) indicates whether any bias is introduced into the analysis of dropout rates by family income by youth not living with at least one parent (table C4). About 10 percent of 15- through 24-year-olds enrolled in high school in the previous year were not living with a parent, and the percentage was much higher for students in low-income households than for those from middle- and high-income households.

The event dropout rate was lower for those with at least one parent in the household than for those not living with a parent. This was true for all 15- through 24-year-olds as well as within each category of household income. The dropout rate for those with at least one parent in the household was 82 to 83 percent of the dropout rate for all 15- through 24-year-olds within each of the three categories of household income. As a result, despite the fact that a much higher proportion of students in low-income households did not reside with a parent, the relative relationships among dropout rates for the three income groups were similar for those with a parent in the household to those for all 15- through 24-year-olds. Specifically, the event dropout rate for those from low-income households was about three times higher than for those from middle-income households and seven times higher than for those from high-income households, both among all 15- through 24-year-olds and among those residing with at least one parent.

Table C4.—Percent distribution of event dropouts for 15- through 24-year-olds, according to household type, by family income: October 1997

	Percentage			Event rate (percent)		
Characteristics	Total	Parent in home	No parent in home	Total	Parent in home	No parent in home
Estimate						
Total	100.0	90.1	9.9	4.6	3.5	14.0
Low income	100.0	67.5	32.5	12.3	10.1	17.0
Middle income	100.0	91.8	8.2	4.1	3.4	11.6
High income	100.0	97.2	2.8	1.8	1.5	10.3
Standard error						
Total	—	0.09	0.09	0.32	1.33	0.56
Low income	—	0.40	0.40	1.36	2.18	1.89
Middle income	—	0.12	0.12	0.41	1.31	0.69
High income	—	0.10	0.10	0.37	2.06	0.87

— Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1997.

Definition of Geographic Regions in CPS

There are four Census regions used in this report: Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. The Northeast consists of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Midwest consists of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The South consists of Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. The West consists of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Definition of Immigration Status in CPS

Immigration status was derived from a variable on the control card inquiring about the citizenship status of the reference person. It is as follows:

Citizen Status:

1 = Native, born in the United States
2 = Native, born in Puerto Rico or U.S. outlying area
3 = Native, born abroad of American parent or parents
4 = Foreign born, U.S. citizen by naturalization
5 = Foreign born, not a citizen of the United States

Those coded (1) above (Native, born in United States) were considered born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia. All others were considered born elsewhere. (In 1997, approximately 1.0 percent of all 16- through 24-year-olds and approximately 1.0 percent of Hispanic 16- through 24-year-olds were born abroad to American parents.)

Imputation for Item Nonresponse

For many key items in the October CPS, the Bureau of the Census imputes data for cases with missing data due to item nonresponse. However, item nonresponse data for the method of high school completion were not imputed by the Bureau of the Census before 1997. Special imputations were conducted for these items using a sequential hot deck procedure implemented through the PROC IMPUTE computer program developed by the American Institutes for Research.[11] Three categories of age, two categories of race, two categories of sex, and two categories of citizenship were used as imputation cells.

[11] D. H. McLaughlin, *Imputation for Non-Response Adjustment* (Washington, DC: American Institutes for Research, October 1991), updated February 1994.

Accuracy of Estimates

Most of the estimates in this report are derived from samples and are subject to two broad classes of error—sampling and nonsampling error. Sampling errors occur because the data are collected from a sample of a population rather than from the entire population. Estimates based on a sample will differ somewhat from the values that would have been obtained from a universe survey using the same instruments, instructions, and procedures. Nonsampling errors come from a variety of sources and affect all types of surveys, universe as well as sample surveys. Examples of sources of nonsampling error include design, reporting, and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. The effects of nonsampling errors are more difficult to evaluate than those that result from sampling variability. As much as possible, procedures are built into surveys in order to minimize nonsampling errors.

In reporting sample survey data, estimates based on unweighted sample sizes less than 30 are not displayed. The standard error is a measure of the variability due to sampling when estimating a parameter. It indicates how much variance there is in the population of possible estimates of a parameter for a given sample size. Standard errors can be used as a measure of the precision expected from a particular sample. The probability that a complete census would differ from the sample by less than the standard error is about 68 out of 100. The chances that the difference would be less than 1.65 times the standard error are about 90 out of 100; that the difference would be less than 1.96 times the standard error, about 95 out of 100.

Standard errors for percentages and number of persons based on CPS data were calculated using the following formulas:

Percentage:

$$se = \sqrt{(b / N)(p)(100 - p)}$$

where p = the percentage ($0 < p < 100$),
N = the population on which the percentage is based, and
b = the parameter associated with the characteristic;
b is equal to 2,369 for the total or white population; 2,680 for the black population; and 3,051 for the Hispanic population ages 14 through 24 for 1999.

Number of persons:

$$se = \sqrt{(bx)(1 - x / T)}$$

where x = the number of persons (i.e., dropouts),
T = population in the category (i.e., blacks ages 16 through 24), and
b = as above.

Standard errors for the estimates in the tables appear in appendix A.

Response Rates

For the October 1999 core CPS, the unweighted response rate was 94 percent, and the response rate for the school supplement was 90 percent.

Methodology and Statistical Procedures

The comparisons in the text have all been tested for statistical significance to ensure that the differences are larger than those that might be expected due to sampling variation. Two types of comparisons have been made in the text.

Differences in two estimated percentages. The Student's *t* statistic can be used to test the likelihood that the differences between two percentages are larger than would be expected by sampling error.

$$t = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\sqrt{se_1^2 + se_2^2}}$$

where P_1 and P_2 are the estimates to be compared and se_1 and se_2 are their corresponding standard errors.

As the number of comparisons on the same set of data increases, the likelihood that the *t* value for at least one of the comparisons will exceed 1.96 simply due to sampling error increases. For a single comparison, there is a 5 percent chance that the *t* value will exceed 1.96 due to sampling error. For five tests, the risk of getting at least one *t* value that high increases to 23 percent, and for 20 comparisons, to 64 percent.

One way to compensate for this danger when making multiple comparisons is to adjust the alpha level to take into account the number of comparisons being made. The alpha rate is the probability of falsely rejecting the hypothesis that there are no differences between groups in the population. For example, rather than establishing an alpha level of 0.05 for a single comparison, the alpha level is set to ensure that the likelihood is less than 0.05 that the *t* value for any of the comparisons exceeds the critical value by chance alone when there are truly no differences for any of the comparisons. One such adjustment, the Bonferroni adjustment used here, is calculated by taking the desired alpha level and dividing it by the number of possible comparisons, based on the variable(s) being compared. The *t* value corresponding to the revised, lower alpha level must be exceeded in order for any of the comparisons to be considered significant. For example, to test for differences in dropout rates among whites, blacks, Hispanics, and Asians/Pacific Islanders, the following steps would be taken:

- Establish the number of comparisons—in this case, six (whites and blacks; whites and Hispanics; whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders; blacks and Hispanics; blacks and Asians/Pacific Islanders; Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders). The number of two-way comparisons that can be made equals [(n)(n-1)]/2, where n is

the number of variable categories. Thus, with four categories the number of possible comparisons is [(4)(3)]/2 = 6.

- Divide the desired alpha level, 0.05, by the number of comparisons (e.g., six) to obtain the new alpha level (0.05/6 = 0.0083).

- Consult a table of *t* statistics (or the standard normal table for *z* values if the N is large) to find the *t* value that corresponds to that alpha (*t* = 2.64 for alpha = 0.0083).

All comparisons in this report were tested using the Bonferroni adjustment for the *t* tests. Where categories of two variables were involved, the number of comparisons used to make the Bonferroni adjustment was based on the relationship(s) being tested.

Trends. Regression analysis was used to test for trends across age groups and over time. Regression analysis assesses the degree to which one variable (the dependent variable) is related to a set of other variables (the independent variables). The estimation procedure most commonly used in regression analysis is ordinary least squares (OLS).

The analyses in this report were conducted on the event rates, status rates, and completion rates. The event rate and status rate estimates were used as dependent measures in the analysis, with a variable representing time and a dummy variable controlling for changes in the educational attainment item in 1992 (0 = years 1968 to 1991, 1 = 1992 to 1999) used as independent variables. However, in these data, some of the observations were less reliable than others (i.e., some years' standard errors were larger than those for other years). In such cases, OLS estimation procedures do not apply, and it is necessary to modify the regression procedures to obtain unbiased regression parameters. The modification that is usually recommended transforms the observations to variables that satisfy the usual assumptions of ordinary least squares regression and then applies the usual OLS analysis to these variables.

This was done in this analysis using the data manipulation and regression capability of Microsoft EXCEL®. Each variable in the analysis was transformed by dividing each by the standard error of the relevant year's rate (event, status, or completion). The new dependent variable was then regressed on the new time variable and new editing-change dummy variable. All statements about trends in this report are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

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